

# DAILY REPORT

**China**

Vol I No 087

6 May 1981

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NATO COUNCIL SESSION ENDS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

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OW051944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Rome, 5 May (XINHUA)--15 NATO countries in a commuque today declared their unanimous agreement that the need to deploy modern nuclear weapons in Western Europe is "more essential than ever" because of the growing Soviet military buildup and welcomed the intention of the United States to begin negotiation with the Soviet Union on European-based nuclear missiles within this year.

The final commuque issued at the end of a two-day meeting of the NATO council said that foreign ministers of the NATO nations reaffirmed their commitment to the 1979 December decision on LRTNF (Long-Range Theatre Nuclear Force) modernization. "They emphasized that in the light of increasing Soviet LRTNF deployments which in the case of the SS-20 already exceed the total LRTNF deployment planned by NATO, the modernization of NATO's LRTNF is more essential than ever, and offers the only realistic basis for parallel TNF arms control," the commuque added.

The United States and its allies rejected the Soviet proposal on moratorium on LRTNF deployments. "The latest Soviet proposal for a moratorium on LRTNF deployments is wholly unacceptable to these allies. It would freeze them into inferiority by blocking the NATO modernization programme altogether. Moreover, the proposal would permit the Soviets to increase the threat to NATO by failing to limit systems capable of striking allied territory from east of the Urals," the commuque noted. It said, "These allies welcomed the intention of the United States to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on TNF arms control within the SALT framework by the end of the year." The U.S. secretary of state intends to discuss the timing procedures for these negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in September at the United Nations.

The commuque said that the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan "is a particularly flagrant example of violation of the principles of restraint and responsibility in international affairs." "It remains and will remain totally unacceptable to the allies and to world opinion." The commuque added that the Soviet forces must be withdrawn and a political settlement must be found enabling the Afghan people to exercise fully their rights of independence and self-determination."

The commuque warned that "Poland must be left free to resolve its own problems. Any outside intervention would have the gravest consequences for international relations as a whole and would fundamentally change the entire international situation."

"Genuine non-alignment is an important factor for stability in the world. The allies will continue to consult among themselves and to work together with others to encourage stability and reduce the risks of crisis in the Third World, especially where the independence of sovereign nations is threatened," the commuque noted.

## Luns Meets With Press

OW051952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Rome, 5 May (XINHUA)--The spring meeting of NATO Council was "an excellent conference," said NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns at a press conference at the end of the meeting held here today.

He told pressmen that the allies reaffirmed their dual track decision of December 1979 to modernize the alliance's nuclear weapons in Europe while seeking arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

On the U.S. intention to begin talks with the Soviet Union on European-based nuclear missiles by the end of this year, Luns said that intensive consultations between the allies within two special groups set up at NATO will start immediately to prepare the basis for the talks. But he said with emphasis that a Soviet intervention in Poland would gravely damage the very basis of any negotiations.

He told the press conference that the meeting had discussed Spanish membership of NATO. He said that no country objected to Spain's entry into NATO. Several nations strongly endorsed the Spanish membership, among them were the USA, West Germany and Britain.

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig told pressmen that the Reagan's foreign and security policies "were strongly approved and endorsed by all of the members of the Atlantic Council" at the meeting. He added that the negotiations with the Soviet Union would depend on Moscow's "behavior" in the months ahead. "I do not foresee a resumption of such talks in the immediate future," he noted.

#### TRIBUNAL CONDEMNS SOVIET AGGRESSION IN DRA

OW051847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 5 May (XINHUA)--The Permanent People's Tribunal in a verdict delivered Tuesday condemned the Soviet Union for its crimes against international peace and the Afghan people's right to self-determination. The verdict was reached after a three-day public session and a one-day closed session.

The tribunal ruled that "the penetration and maintenance of Soviet troops on Afghan territory is, according to the terms of international law, an aggression prohibited by... the Charter of the United Nations."

"The Soviet Government has proved guilty of a crime against international peace," the verdict added. "Such an aggression gives rise to international responsibility." It also said that the Soviet Union had proved guilty of violating the right of the Afghan people to self-determination.

Considering that as information has shown, the Soviet violation of the rules for humanitarian rights during war is serious in nature, the tribunal decided to set up a special enquiry commission with the mission to assemble on the spot and in other places all complementary information, as detailed as possible, on such violations by the Soviet and puppet forces.

FANG YI MEETS UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DELEGATION

OW060800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Fang Yi met with a delegation from the University of Michigan led by its President Harold Shapiro here this morning. They had a cordial discussion on expanding academic exchanges between Chinese universities and scientific research institutions and the University of Michigan, including the exchange of more scholars and students. Chinese Vice Minister of Education Gao Yi was present at the meeting.

The University of Michigan, with a history of over 150 years, is one of the well-known institutions of higher learning in the United States. There are 60 Chinese scholars and students working or studying in Michigan which, in return, has sent a number of scholars to Chinese scientific research institutions.

The nine-member delegation includes deans from the law school and the school of public health, professors of biological sciences, political science and fluid mechanics and a research scientist in child psychology.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. ARMS SALE TO SOUTH KOREA

HK050946 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "A New Move To Escalate Tension on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] In late April, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and South Korean puppet Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok held a 2-day "U.S.-Korea security consultation annual meeting" in San Francisco. At the meeting, the United States decided to supply South Korea with sophisticated weapons of various types, including the "Hitter" air defense system, 1,000 M-55-1 light tanks and a number of M-88 tank tractors. Weinberger also promised to extend the period of payment for the weapons to 12 years instead of 9 years. This will also apply to the sale of \$1 billion worth of F-16 jet planes to South Korea. This is a new move to create tension on the Korean Peninsula after the Reagan administration assumed the reins of government.

To provide an excuse for the United States to boost the military strength of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the two sides spread the rumor once again during the talks that the North Korean "military buildup" was a "grave threat" to South Korea. In the communique issued after the talks, they publicly stated that the United States is providing South Korea with "quick and effective aid" to "repulse" an "armed invasion" of South Korea. Obviously all this was aimed at deceiving world public opinion.

Who is now escalating tension on the Korean Peninsula? They are the U.S. government and the South Korean authorities. Beginning on 1 February, the U.S. Army colluded with the South Korean puppet army in conducting a 2-month-long joint military exercise in vast areas south of the military demarcation line and in South Korean waters. Today, before the smell of gunpowder from the military exercise vanished, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is hastily buying large quantities of military equipment and murderous weapons from the United States, with the intention of creating tension and widening the gap between the North and the South of Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly stated that it has no intention of launching a "southward invasion," nor does it want war. It has put forth a series of reasonable plans and proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country. The efforts made by the North of Korea are entirely compatible with the basic interests of the Korean people and therefore have won extensive sympathy and support from peace-loving people all over the world.

According to their joint statement made in 1972, North Korea and South Korea would stop all hostilities and military threats and make efforts to quicken the ease of tension on the Korean Peninsula and promote the North-South talks, so as to meet the common aspirations of the Korean people and the people all over the world. By boosting the military strength of the South Korean authorities, the United States has gone completely against the demands of the Korean people and the people of the world. The U.S. Government should immediately end its intervention in Korea's internal affairs, discontinue its policy of "two Koreas," stop giving military aid to South Korea's dictatorial regime and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea. This is the only way to create favorable conditions for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

XINHUA COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

OW051246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 5 May 81

["Commentary: Whither European-U.S. Relations"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Of late more and more people on both sides of the Atlantic are airing views about European-U.S. relations, reflecting an urgent desire to promote understanding and smooth out their differences in the joint effort to counter the growing Soviet challenge.

Not long ago, the directors of four prestigious institutes on international relations of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany issued a lengthy joint report in which they came to the following conclusions which they expect would prove valuable on the basis of a sober analysis of the reality:

--In the 1980s, the West as a whole will be faced with a world-wide Soviet challenge. The present balance of force shows that it would be impossible for the United States, Europe or Japan to cope with the Soviet challenge single-handedly. The only way out is to reinforce their alliance, defending their individual interests through the maintenance of their common interests;

--The West must work out a unified global strategy. The Soviet challenge has so far been world-wide, while the West's reactions to it have been passive and individual. Such a situation has to be changed immediately;

--The Soviet Union has not only a global offensive plan but also the capability to do so. This has compelled the Western alliance to block Soviet advances in any part of the world, such as in the Middle East, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and even Latin America. The world now has become more interdependent and inter-related and any regional conflict and crisis, as in the case of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, must be approached on the plain of global strategy.

The United States and Western Europe could only establish a relation of partnership based on equality and consultation. On the one hand, the United States should more frequently consult its allies, heed their voices and pay respect to their views. On the other hand, Western Europe should overcome their narrow-mindedness to heighten their sense of responsibility in sharing defence duties.

There is no doubt that the United States and Western Europe are making sincere efforts to maintain unity. But this by no means indicates that differences on certain issues would not arise. First of all, they have differences in their policies toward the Soviet Union, particularly in their approaches to "detente," on which Western Europe entertains greater illusion than the United States.

Closely related to this are their differences over defence policies and arms control. While preparing to increase its own armaments, the United States has called for similar effort by its European allies. However, most of the West European countries ridden with economic difficulties are reluctant to raise their military spending by a big margin.

Differences are also shown in many other issues, such as treatment of the Third World and East-West relations.

There are many factors for their differences.

--A change of unfavorable to the United States has occurred in the balance of U.S.-Soviet military strength. The unfavorable change in the balance of military strength in Europe has generated doubts about the reliability of the American "nuclear umbrella" by Western Europe.

--Divergences exist over strategic goal and immediate interest. Soviet expansionism has become a global challenge to the United States forcing it to divert its attention from Europe to the world as whole; but the Europeans are more concerned with Europe.

--Economic difficulties have intensified intramural rivalry in the West.

The Soviet Union is trying by every possible means, militarily, economically and politically, to undermine U.S.-West European relations.

#### BRIEFS

KANSAS DELEGATION IN HENAN--On the invitation of the Henan Provincial People's Government, a nine-member friendship delegation from Kansas, the United States, arrived in Anyang Municipality by train on the morning of 24 April. The visit is in reciprocation of the Henan delegation's visit to Kansas last year. The visiting U.S. delegation will also sign a friendship agreement with the province. The delegation arrived in Beijing by plane on 21 April. (Zhao Siping), deputy secretary general of the Henan Provincial People's Government and director of the Henan Foreign Affairs Office, and others, were on hand to welcome them on their arrival in Beijing. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Apr 81 HK]

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN MEETING

OW051628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (XINHUA)--A commentary in the newspaper, NODONG SINMUN, here today condemned as a "dangerous war confab" the "annual bilateral security conference" between the U.S. defense secretary and the South Korean defense minister in San Francisco at the end of April.

It pointed out that the conference was "a meeting of aggression and treachery" at which sinister warlike designs were put into more concrete form. The United States decided to reinforce its armed forces in South Korea with close-support fighters and tanks. At the same time, it granted the Chon Tu-hwan clique large credits for the sales of such sophisticated weapons as F-16 fighter-bombers and various types of missiles and tanks. "This is in line with the Reagan administration's plan to push the Chon Tu-hwan clique to the forefront in the moves of aggression and war against us." Yet, the joint statement of the conference clamored about the "threat from the North" which is a vile fabrication and slander, the commentary said.

At the San Francisco conference, the commentary went on, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique talked blusteringly about "a new era of ROK-U.S. relationship." This new era of relationship is in fact one of ever more dangerous collusion and of tighter military control and subjugation of South Korea by the United States.

In conclusion, the commentary warned that "the war designs of the master and the servant constitute a new, serious threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula and a worse obstacle in the way of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." It called on the United States to stop the arms buildup and quit South Korea without delay.

WORLD WAR II REMAINS RELEASED TO JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW051617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Shanghai, 5 May (XINHUA)--The third group of remains and effects of World War II Japanese nationals who drowned when their ship Awa Maru sank were released to a Japanese Government delegation at a ceremony here today. The Chinese Government released two groups of remains and belongings in July of 1979 and January of 1980.

This third group is the final one. The remains have been retrieved in groups by the Chinese shipwreck rescue and salvage company from the Awa Maru. The Chinese and Japanese checked and confirmed 57 remains and 602 belongings of 99 varieties.

The Chinese Red Cross Society was entrusted by the Chinese Government to release the remains and effects. On behalf of the society, Bai Beiwu, deputy director of the Shanghai branch of the society, handed them over at the ceremony to Semtachi Oishi, Japanese parliamentary vice minister of health and welfare, who is leading the Japanese delegation.

Present at the ceremony were Chen Jinhua, vice mayor of Shanghai, and representatives of the Chinese Communications Ministry and Red Cross Society. The Japanese consul general in Shanghai was also on hand.

VIETNAMESE TROOPS INTRUDE INTO GUANGXI PROVINCE

## PRC Counterattack

OW051506 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Jixiang, 5 May (XINHUA)—This morning, members of the Vietnamese Army intruded into the Fakashan District of the Xiashi people's commune in Mingning County, Guangxi. The enemy retreated in disorder after our border troops staged a counterattack.

After our self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, the Vietnamese Army, by dint of favorable terrain, has constantly fired upon and bombarded our Fakashan District and sent espionage agents into that district. Many border defense armymen and civilians have been killed or wounded. At about 0600, covered by artillery fire, Vietnamese troops brazenly intruded into our country's Fakashan District and its vicinity, raided our border villages and hamlets, slaughtered our border inhabitants and robbed them of their property. At our border defense troops' immediate counterattack, the enemy fled in panic. A batch of weapons and ammunition of the Vietnamese Army were captured by our troops.

## XINHUA English Report

OW051708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Pingxiang, 5 May (XINHUA)—Vietnamese troops invaded the Fakashan mountain area in Xiashi commune, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region at 6 a.m. Tuesday, killing an unspecified number of people, according to military sources here. Chinese frontier guards returned the fire and the invading troops retreated.

Since the battle of the Chinese counter-attack in self-defence, the Vietnamese Army has frequently fired and dispatched special agents into China's territory. Many Chinese frontier guards and civilians have been killed or wounded in the border violations.

DK ARMY MOUNTS ATTACKS ON VIETNAMESE TROOPS

OW060822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)—The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas mounted a series of attacks on Vietnamese troops in late April, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In Mong District, Battambang Province, they wrecked a railway line at three places for 250 metres on April 25. Two days later, they launched a three-pronged raid on the headquarters of a Vietnamese battalion on Height 100 in Sisophon Region, killing 15 Vietnamese troops and wounding 27 others.

On April 28, they attacked a Vietnamese post in Saysamun in the same region, killing 10 enemy troops and destroying an ammunition depot.

On April 30, the National Army and guerrillas raided the barracks of a Vietnamese battalion on Height 182, wiping out 27 Vietnamese soldiers.

In Pursat Province, the National Army and guerrillas attacked on April 27 a post manned by a Vietnamese company west of Krakor village. After 15 minutes of fighting, they killed 11 Vietnamese troops and wounded 12 others. The next day, they annihilated 37 enemy troops during a raid on a Vietnamese post near Pursat City.

In Ratanakiri Province, the Democratic Kampuchean forces ambushed a Vietnamese military vehicle and killed a regimental officer and five of his guards on April 21 near O Chenh village.

In Kompong Cham Province, a Democratic Kampuchean commando group infiltrated into the township of Skun on April 22, killing three Vietnamese troops and wounding four others.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS DK COMMISSAR ON BATTLE VICTORIES

OW041449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Phnom Melai, Democratic Kampuchea, 4 May (XINHUA)--A contiguous liberated area extending nearly 3,000 square kilometres has been established in Battambang Province as a result of the signal victory of Democratic Kampuchean forces in the past dry season ending last month. This was announced by Nikon, division political commissar of Democratic Kampuchean National Army in the province, at a recent interview with XINHUA correspondents. Nikon said that his forces captured 19 Vietnamese strongholds in the province and drove away Vietnamese troops from a greater part of the area south of highway 5 and west of the Mongkol Borei River.

During the dry season, Nikon said, aided by guerrilla raids, the National Army hit out in force and put 4,000 enemy troops out of action including a dozen of officers. The National Army also captured large quantities of arms and ammunition including 84 mortars, 173 heavy machine-guns, 32 rocket launchers and 9,500 Soviet-made land mines.

The Democratic Kampuchean forces in Battambang Province have grown in strength after the dry-season victory with over 800 people in enemy-occupied areas joining the forces. The enemy forces holed up in key communication lines and populous cities and towns have less and less room for manoeuvre.

THAILAND GRANTS AMNESTY TO COUP PARTICIPANTS

OW060832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Bangkok, 6 May (XINHUA)--Over 50 persons involved in the abortive coup of April 1-3 have been granted an amnesty by a royal command signed by King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand. The royal command announced yesterday was countersigned by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. It pardoned all military officers and civilians involved in the coup, except eight persons including coup leader San Chitpatima and Manum Rupkachon, who refused to give themselves up to the government within a set deadline. Warrants for their arrest have already been issued.

The royal command said, "Now that the investigation is clear that most of the rebels had abided by the government orders, it is deemed appropriate that amnesty be granted to them as earlier pledged by the government." However, it said the amnesty does not exempt the coup participants from disciplinary action already taken against them and does not entitle them to compensation.

Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman reportedly said yesterday that the amnesty granted by the government was beneficial to the unity and stability of the nation. "It is better to strive for our country's unity in the future than to talk about what had happened in the past," he said. He pointed out that efforts should be made to solve economic, social as well as political problems facing Thailand.

The press here commented today that the amnesty was seen as an attempt by Prem Tinsulanon to heal the wounds in the army in the aftermath of the coup and to strengthen unity and stability of the country.

AFP: TRAINING OF ANTI-LAO FORCES 'STEPPED UP'

04051021 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (AFP)--Training of forces opposing the Vietnamese-backed Laotian regime has been stepped up in camps in southern China's Yunnan Province over the past months, an informed source said here today. The number of troops and political cadres undergoing training in Yunnan, which borders northern Laos, is not known but the source said their training "has been intensified since last year."

The report ties in with periodic Laotian charges that China is training political and military cadres as well as secret agents in bases in Yunnan, which is home to ethnic minorities also inhabiting the Laotian side of the border.

Experts say about 5,000 guerrillas, including some 1,500 in the northern part of Laos--a country with a total population of 3.4 million--are battling the Vientiane government, which is aided by about 40,000 Vietnamese troops.

VISIT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA DELEGATION CONTINUES

Meeting With Li Xiannian

04041534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met this afternoon with Iambakey Okuk, deputy prime minister and minister for transport and civil aviation of Papua New Guinea, and his party in the Great Hall of the People. Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, Chinese vice premier and foreign minister, and Lian Tianjun, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

After the meeting, Li Xiannian and his wife entertained Okuk and his wife and the other guests at a dinner.

Okuk visited the capital airport and repair hangar this morning.

Papua New Guinea Banquet

04051726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Iambakey Okuk, deputy prime minister of Papua New Guinea said today his visit to China "has been a success in every possible way" and his talks with Chinese leaders "will strengthen and widen the relationship between China and Papua New Guinea." He was speaking at a return banquet he gave in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

In his reply, Huang Hua, Chinese vice premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, said the Chinese Government and people will spare no effort to develop and strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries. He also expressed his pleasure in accepting Deputy Prime Minister Okuk's invitation to visit Papua New Guinea at a time convenient to both.

Mr Okuk said in his toast that "we have established the right basis for an even closer relationship in the future. That will be most welcome by my government and our people, I assure you."

Speaking of the international situation, he said, "Papua New Guinea wants peace. It does not believe that large and powerful countries should interfere in the affairs of other less-powerful countries. That is why we view with the greatest concern the continued Soviet expansion and interference in Southeast Asia, in Africa, and in the Middle East. This is a terrible threat to world peace and stability. It must be opposed in the strongest possible way by all peace-loving nations, large and small."

Mr Okuk expressed his belief that "his country must come even closer to ASEAN without delay. The present world situation, particularly in Southeast Asia, demands we do so."

He said, "the present world situation demands that we work closely with our friends, and that we know who are our friends. One thing is sure. Papua New Guinea looks to the People's Republic of China as a friend, and a good friend at that. (?We) share your concern about the current world situation. We will do our part to ensure that, though we are small, (?we will) do all we can to end the threat to world peace, so that all nations may live in harmony, free from outside domination and interference. We welcome your assurance of continued and growing friendship. We offer the same assurance in return, and we do so with pleasure."

Vice-Premier Huang Hua said in return that "We are pleased to see that our two sides share many views on current major international issues. Both sides are seriously concerned over the threats to peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a result of Soviet hegemonists' southward expansion. Both sides hold that all peace-loving countries need to get united and work together to check by effective measures the hegemonists' acts of aggression. We highly appreciate the clear-cut and just stand taken by the Government of Papua New Guinea in resolutely opposing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese armed occupation of Kampuchea."

"In our talks," Huang Hua said, "we have had fruitful discussions, particularly on ways to develop our bilateral relations." "Through the talks, we have become even more confident of increased cooperation between our two countries," he said.

#### Departure for Shanghai

OW060736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Iambakey Okuk, deputy prime minister and minister for transportation and civil aviation of Papua New Guinea, Mrs Okuk and their party left here by air today for Shanghai. The guests were seen off at the airport by Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, He Liliang.

At the state guest house yesterday, Mr Okuk said his purposes for visiting China were to strengthen existing friendly relations between the two countries, promote bilateral trade and discuss with Chinese leaders some current international issues. "Our visit is very successful," he said.

AFGHAN GOVERNOR, OTHERS KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

OW051904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 5 May (XINHUA)--Governor of Afghanistan's western frontier province of Paktia Dur Mohammad was killed instantly while the provincial police commander and three of his men were wounded as their jeep was blown up by a mine planted by freedom fighters near Sardeh Dam, 15 km to the south of Sherana, according to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS report here today.

According to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS sources, the Soviet and Karmal forces have changed their war strategy in that they launch infantry attacks under cover of gunship helicopters. On the basis of this plan, 6 gunship helicopters entered Kama on the early morning of April 16 and a number of soldiers baled out of them. 4 gunship helicopters were guarding them from the air while 60 tanks set out towards Kama. The freedom fighters got the information well in time and mined the road to Kama and launched a simultaneous attack on the troops baled out from the helicopters. As a result, 50 Afghan soldiers were killed, a gunship helicopter was downed while 6 tanks were blown up by mines.

Another AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS report said that the Kabul-Jalalabad road was blocked up at several points from April 24 by the Afghan freedom fighters.

The sources in Peshawar said today that there was a complete strike in Jalalabad on April 27th. The city bazaars presented a desolate look as a result.

PAKISTAN DENIES NUCLEAR EXPLOSION PREPARATIONS

OW060152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 5 May (XINHUA)--Official circles here today dismissed as totally absurd a report circulated by an Indian news agency claiming that Pakistan was making preparations to conduct a nuclear explosion in the jungles of Sind. They said there was no truth whatsoever in the report. These circles told APP that the increased tempo of such fabricated stories could only be a device to mask India's own plan.

The Indian news agency has also put out a report, which has been quoted by Radio Moscow, that Pakistan has built another plant with an annual capacity of point five kilo of plutonium, "which will enable Pakistan to make five atom bombs annually." Officials here described this report as completely unfounded and mischievous.

PAKISTAN PROTESTS HARASSMENT OF KABUL PERSONNEL

OW060120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 5 May (XINHUA)--Official sources confirmed here today that the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad has been called to the foreign office more than once in connection with the incidents of harassment and intimidation that have taken place against the personnel of the Pakistan mission in Kabul during the last few days. He has been asked to impress upon his government the imperative need for taking all necessary measures to ensure the security of the mission and its personnel.

It was reported that the hijackers of the PIA plane and more than 20 of the released prisoners are now in Kabul. They are allowed to roam about freely in the city, including the area where the Pakistan mission is located.

BIRTH OF INDIAN WRITER, POET MARKED IN BEIJING

OW051245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--More than 300 people from art and literary and other circles in the Chinese capital gathered here this afternoon to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore, the great modern Indian writer, poet, artist and social activist. Tagore's works were first introduced into China 60 years ago and have been very popular among the Chinese people ever since. He visited China in 1924 and supported the Chinese people in their struggle against aggression during the anti-Japanese war.

In his opening speech at the meeting, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, hailed Tagore as "a great envoy of friendship between the peoples of China and India." He said: "Tagore worked consistently for the promotion of friendship between China and India during his lifetime. We shall never forget his profound feelings toward the Chinese people."

Wang Bingnan said the aim of today's meeting was not just to make a study of Tagore and to learn from him but also to carry on his unfinished work. "We hope that the friendship between the peoples of China and India will be further developed," he said.

Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, described Tagore as the founder of modern literature in India, and a man who had closely linked his creative practice with India's liberation struggle.

Xia Yan praised Tagore for the profound reflection in his works of the agony of the Indian people under colonial rule and feudal oppression, their struggle for independence and their hopes for a happy life. He said Tagore was a great patriot and internationalist. In the 1930's, the writer attacked Japanese aggression against China in his many famous lyric poems. In 1937, a special institution to study the Chinese language and Chinese literature opened at the famous Visva-Bharati University which he set up. At the inauguration of the institution, Tagore said: "To me, today is really a great day...to link up relations of culture and profound friendship between our people and the Chinese people." This remark revealed his deep friendly sentiments for the Chinese people, Xia Yan said.

He said Tagore had won the respect and love of the people of India and the whole world, and he added: "We are here today honoring Tagore, because we Chinese literary and art workers should not only carry forward the rich and fine cultural legacy of our motherland but also study the excellent cultures of other countries. We are ready to cooperate closely and make joint efforts with our colleagues in other countries in promoting friendship among the peoples of all countries, in carrying out cultural exchanges and uplifting the cultural level of mankind."

Ji Xianlin, president of the South Asia Association, who is an expert in oriental languages and literature, gave a detailed account of Tagore's life and works. He stressed Tagore's strong resistance to feudalism and colonialism and emphasized the lofty patriotism shown in his works.

The Indian ambassador to China, K.S. Bajpai, told the gathering: "Tagore was not only the greatest poet India has produced in centuries, but he also galvanized a whole range of creative forces. He made us realize the potential not only of the people of India but of all Asia."

The meeting heard a recording of the remarks in praise of Tagore made by the late Premier Zhou Enlai at Visva-Bharati University during his visit to India in 1956. A poem "To the Indian People" written by the poet Ai Qing, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, was also read.

The meeting was attended by Dr Amlan Datta, vice chancellor of Visva-Bharati University. A documentary film on Tagore's life and a Chinese feature film were shown.

NEPALESE AMBASSADOR BRIEFS REPORTERS ON ELECTIONS

OW041544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Nepalese Ambassador to China Y.N. Khanal gave a press conference here this afternoon, briefing Chinese reporters on Nepal's general elections to be held May 9.

Under the third amendment of the constitution, enacted after a national referendum last year, members to the national Panchayat will be elected directly by secret ballot throughout Nepal, the ambassador said.

"The coming elections are vitally important in the interest of both stability and progress" for the Kingdom of Nepal, he said.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS FINNISH DELEGATION

OW051516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Bo Yibo met with Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade Esko Rekola and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They agreed relations between China and Finland are very good.

Rekola told the vice premier yesterday he and his colleagues talked with Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang about expanding economic and trade relations between the two countries. "We are very satisfied with this visit," he said.

Bo recalled economic and trade relations were established between the two countries in the early 1950's and trade volume has increased steadily in recent years. He said China is very much interested in Finland's paper-making and forestation and wants to cooperate with Finland in these fields while trying to increase exports to Finland. "There are broad prospects for expanding economic and trade relations between the two countries," he said.

Present at the meeting was Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Runsheng. Finnish Ambassador to China Pentti Suomela was also present.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON SINO-DUTCH TIES CITED

OW060718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 6 May 81

[ "Who Is To Blame for Retrogression in Sino-Dutch Relations?" --XINHUA headline ]

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Dutch Government's insistence on selling submarines to Taiwan has reduced normal Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations to what it is today, thus undermining the foundation on which diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries are based.

This is stated in a commentator's article carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today entitled "Who Is To Blame for Retrogression in Sino-Dutch Relations?"

As is well known, the article says, the Chinese Government's stand on the Taiwan question is clear-cut and steadfast: Taiwan is a sacred, inalienable part of Chinese territory and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole, legitimate government of China. The Chinese Government and people will say no to any "two China" scheme and any intention to establish official ties with and sell arms to the Taiwan authorities whatever the pretexts. What attitude to take on the Taiwan question has always been one of the important bases for the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and other countries. The Dutch Government is aware of this. Although the Dutch Government recognized China long ago, diplomatic relations between the two countries had remained at chargé d'affaires office level for a long time because of its attitude on the Taiwan question. In May, 1972, the Dutch Government accepted China's stand on the Taiwan question and diplomatic relations between the two countries were upgraded to the ambassadorial level. In a joint communique issued at the time, both sides made it clear that the two countries will respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and will not interfere in each other's internal affairs.

The article recalls that friendly relations and economic and trade contacts between the two countries have since experienced a rapid development.

"Last year, the Dutch prime minister was accorded a warm and sincere welcome by the Chinese Government and people when he paid a visit to China, during which the two countries signed agreements on economic and cultural cooperation. This shows the genuine desire of the Chinese Government and people to promote friendly relations."

"However," it continues, "just at that time, the Netherlands was conducting clandestine arms deal with Taiwan behind the back of China. Such a deal gravely impaired China's sovereignty and perfidiously trampled down the basic norms guiding international relations. It cannot but evoke the indignation of the Chinese people."

"Despite the fact that the relations between China and the Netherlands have to be downgraded as a result of the wrongdoing by the Dutch Government, the Chinese people still nourish friendly feelings toward the Dutch people and will not forget their precious support to the Chinese people. By clinging to a wrong course, the Dutch Government has not only damaged the interest of the Chinese people, but also that of the Dutch people, thus impairing the anti-hegemonist struggle of the world people," it says.

"The friendly relations between the two countries could be restored if the Dutch Government changes its erroneous stand by calling off its submarine deal with Taiwan. How things will develop will depend entirely on the attitude of the Dutch Government," the article concludes.

PRC SENDS DEPUTY MINISTER TO DUTCH RECEPTION

LD051417 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 1 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Chinese at Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 May--On the occasion of the birthday of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands [30 April] a Chinese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Canming attended a reception given in Beijing yesterday by Netherlands Charge d'Affaires ad Interim B. de Bruyn Ouboter.

As a rule such receptions are attended by the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, but because of the recent problems in Chinese-Netherlands relations the Chinese Government sent a deputy minister to attend the function.

SFRY: KOSOVO LCY PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT RESIGNS

OW060820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (XINHUA)--The Kosovo provincial committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) held an enlarged session today to discuss the causes and consequences of the Kosovo event, according to TANJUC. Mahmut Bakali, president of the presidium of the provincial committee, made self-criticism at the session. He said the presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and he himself in particular should shoulder responsibility for the event. In order to carry out the league's line more smoothly and stabilize the situation, he requested to resign his post. The session accepted his request.

Veli Deva, member of the presidium of the provincial committee, was elected new president of the provincial committee for a one-year term. He declared at the end of the session that the main task for the provincial league in the future is to oppose Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The Kosovo committee of the league has been enabled to realize a real political stability there and enhance ties among various nationalities, he said. Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, attended the session.

HONGQI EDITOR LEADS DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

OW060808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--A delegation of the RED FLAG journal, led by its editor-in-chief, Xiong Fu, left here today for a visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of Yugoslav weekly KOMMUNIST.

RENMIN RIBAO NEWSLETTER ON YUGOSLAVIA AFTER TITO

HK060200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 81 p 6

[Newsletter from Yugoslavia by reporter Huang Bingjun [7806 3521 6874]: "One Year After Tito"]

[Text] Comrade Tito passed away on this day a year ago. On the third day after Tito's funeral, his simple tomb was open to the public. During the year, people from all parts of the world have filed past in an endless procession to pay their respects before his tomb. Although their gait is slow and solemn, their hearts are filled with determination and confidence.

Taking the road of Tito and carrying on his cause are the firm convictions of the Yugoslav people. This is first of all manifested by the continuity of the state leadership system. After Tito's death, Yugoslavia has continued to keep on perfecting its collective leadership system. As a collective presidency, the federal presidium has taken positive actions and made prompt decisions on important domestic and foreign issues and has gained high prestige in the process. Comrade Tito's advocations on collective leadership and 1-year terms of office have been specified in 7 draft amendments of the federal constitution. After several months of extensive public discussions, the principle of collective leadership will be incorporated in the Yugoslav Constitution. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which intends to hold its 12th congress next year, is prepared to write the principle of collective leadership into its party constitution.

The further perfection and development of "social self-management" is an important component of Tito's thought. The new constitution passed in 1974 and the federal labor law promulgated in 1976 marked a new stage in the development of self-management. However the promulgation of a law is still not the implementation of the law, and a great deal of hard work is required. Just before Comrade Tito became seriously ill and was hospitalized, he pointed out: The development of the Yugoslav self-management system has stagnated, the new constitution and the federal labor law have not been properly carried out, the working class has not earnestly exercised the power of self-management and many decisions involving the interests of the workers have often been made by the leaders of departments concerned and then brought to the workers for their approval. The principle of more work for more pay has not been effectively carried out and the chambers of delegates at various levels have still not fully brought their role into play. Comrade Tito therefore called for the holding of a third conference of self-management workers. After a long period of preparation, the conference of self-management workers will be held this June. This will be an important matter in realizing Tito's thought and further developing socialist democracy.

The death of Tito has deprived the Nonaligned Movement of an outstanding founder. However, the practice of last year has proved that after the death of Tito, Yugoslavia has consistently upheld the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Fearing neither force nor pressure, it has resolutely opposed external intervention, bloc policy and hegemonism. This stand taken by Yugoslavia has continued to win the admiration of progressive people throughout the world.

Last year, although new achievements were made by Yugoslavia in following the road of Tito, it also encountered some difficulties and problems at the same time. Last June there was a sharp increase in its balance of payments deficit. The resolute measure of devaluating the dinar adopted by the government has stimulated exports and reduced imports. However, with the increase in exports, there is a temporary shortage of materials in the domestic market. Consequently, production growth rate and price stability are affected. The resolute measures subsequently taken have put a stop to rising prices. However, to completely change the condition of economic instability is still a long-term strategic task. The recently passed 1981-1985 interim plan is for basically stabilizing the proportionate imbalance in the economy and realizing the task of stabilizing the economy.

The situation in Yugoslavia after Tito's death and particularly the difficulty in the economic situation have been exploited by enemies at home and abroad. Since the latter part of last year opposition factions inside the country, including nationalists of every description, have become active under the support of anti-Yugoslav centers outside the country. At the beginning of this year the League of Communists of Yugoslavia held a special meeting to discuss the situation and decided to firmly expose and criticize such hostile activities. It especially called for strengthening political and ideological work among the party members and young people. However, although the tree may prefer calm, the wind will not subside. In the latter part of March and the early part of April, hostile demonstrations appeared in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, nationalist slogans of splitting Yugoslavia were sounded and bloody incidents occurred. However, by means of the concerted efforts of the public security organs and the people of Kosovo, the event has been brought under control.

Under the leadership of Comrade Tito, the Yugoslav people overcame extremely serious difficulties. Today, under the command of the new leadership, they have again triumphed over all kinds of difficulties. This shows the strong vitality of the Yugoslav self-management system. People believe that, whatever conditions may appear, Yugoslavia will adhere to the road of Tito and continue to make progress in achieving economic stability, enhancing national unity, strengthening national defense and implementing the nonaligned policy.

EGYPT ACCUSES USSR OF THREATENING GULF SECURITY

OW051534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is the power that threatens the security of the Gulf area, said Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, AL-AHRAM reported here today.

In an interview with the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB, Hasan 'Ali said that the security of the Gulf should be preserved by the Gulf states themselves and they are capable to do so. He emphasized that Egypt sticks by its Arab commitments and is always ready to offer other Arab countries its facilities and potential to confront any aggressor. Egypt welcomes any effort to restore Arab solidarity, he added.

The Lebanon problem should be settled through Arab or UN mediation, he went on, adding that a solution to the Palestinian problem and the Middle East problem in general is necessary if the troubles in Southern Lebanon are to be straightened out.

The vice-premier explained that Egypt aims at a balance in the superpowers' rivalry in the area, when it decided to allow the United States to use its military facilities. He asserted Egypt's opposition to Israel's project to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, but that will not turn Egypt away from the peace process.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, he pointed out, has a major role to play in reaching a solution to the Palestinian problem. He urged the United States and Israel to change their position in relation to the PLO.

MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW051713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The delegation is led by Mr Ma'alaynun Mohamed Taqiallah, third vice-president of the Chamber of Representatives, and Mr Mohamed Bin Said, fifth vice-president of the chamber.

The Morocco guests were greeted at the airport by Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, as well as the Morocco ambassador to China, Mr Abderrahim Harkett.

NIGERIA HITS WEST'S VETO OF UN AFRICAN PROPOSAL

OW060116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Lagos, 5 May (XINHUA)--Nigeria today expressed deep regrets over the decision of the United States, Britain and France to veto African proposals to impose mandatory economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa at the United Nations Security Council.

In a statement issued by the External Affairs Ministry, the Nigerian Government pointed out that the African proposals were submitted because of the failure by both the OAU and the so-called contact group of five Western powers--the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Canada--to arrive at a negotiated settlement with South Africa over the independence of Namibia.

"By rejecting the proposals the Western powers have clearly demonstrated their determination to continue supporting South Africa," the statement said. It said Nigeria wants to make it clear that Africa could no longer rely on the Western powers' good faith over Namibia and that the responsibility for the intensification of the armed struggle in southern Africa rests squarely on the contact group.

RENMIN RIBAO SCORES WESTERN STAND ON SOUTH AFRICA

HK051034 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "Unwise Move"]

[Text] On 30 April, the United States, Britain and France vetoed the Security Council resolutions drafted by African countries calling for comprehensive political and economic sanctions against South Africa. This is a neglect of the African people's just demand. It has put these countries in opposition to the African countries and naturally aroused their strong dissatisfaction.

In 1966, the UN General Assembly officially decided to end South Africa's mandate over Namibia and demanded that South Africa immediately hand over its rule over Namibia. However, the South African authorities stubbornly rejected this decision and continued to occupy Namibia. This act has been condemned by the international community which upholds justice. The African countries give full support to the Namibian people's struggle for independence and liberation, which they regard as an important part of the historical task to wipe out racist rule on the African Continent. While extending assistance to the liberation struggle led by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), they support the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada in their effort to promote peace negotiations among the parties concerned in the Namibian issue. Since the independence of Zimbabwe, the South African authorities have become more isolated. At this moment, if powerful international pressure was continuously applied, there would be a greater possibility of forcing South Africa to accept the UN resolution on Namibia.

However, the U.S. Government has shown in recent months its sympathy and support for the stand adopted by the racist South African authorities. The U.S. Government has not only stressed that it will not "forsake" South Africa, it has also held secret meetings with high-ranking South African officials. It has even publicly invited the South African foreign minister to pay an official visit to the United States.

These U.S. activities have invoked the fury of African countries and criticism from far-sighted American people. The Reagan administration intends to draw on the support of the racist South African authorities in countering the expansion of the Soviet social imperialists in southern Africa. However, the U.S. backing for South Africa has not only met with opposition from Africa it has also given the Soviet Union an excuse and opportunity to penetrate into Africa. This is not a wise move.

The United States and Western countries should seriously respect the just anticolonialist and antiracist demands of the African countries. All actions contrary to the wish of the African people will be harmful to peace and stability in southern Africa.

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER TO ARRIVE IN PRC 12 MAY

OW060734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Mr Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, is scheduled to arrive here on May 12 for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

HAVANA CONGRESS OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS ENDS

OW011246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Havana, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Third World economists declared here today that total economic independence, social equality, liquidation of cultural colonialism and full sovereign rights over national resources are indispensable for complete liberation of the people of the world and their development.

A "general declaration" approved at today's plenary session of the second congress of Third World economists also voices support for the developing countries' demand for fair prices for their primary products. It notes that major political changes favourable to the Third World have taken place in the past 30 years, thanks to the struggle of peoples of various countries.

The 5-day congress, which ended here this afternoon, was attended by 650 experts and scholars from 102 countries, 400 observers and 18 representatives of international organizations. 150 papers on Third World economic problems were discussed at the congress.

Participants expressed their desire to serve their own peoples through scientific research guided by sound theories on economic development.

XINHUA ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

OW021226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Working people in Latin American countries celebrated the International Labour Day yesterday with a variety of calls ranging from achievement of food self-sufficiency and "Russians get out of Afghanistan."

In Mexico City, about a million people paraded through the "Constitution Square" in the morning carrying placards reading "the petroleum resources of Mexico belong to the people" and "achieve self-sufficiency in food." The march lasted more than three hours.

In Bogota, 100,000 Colombian workers attended rallies and held marches in three different parts of the city. The paraders shouted opposition to unemployment and inflation and such slogans as "down with Soviet social-imperialism" and "long live the heroic struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan and Democratic Kampuchea."

Venezuelan trade unions organized a 80,000-strong march in the capital of Caracas. Among the demands raised were guarantee for jobs, defence of state-owned enterprises and fight against racial discrimination and imperialism.

In Panama City, 3,000 workers held meetings and parades to mark the day. The marchers shouted slogans protesting against price increases on daily necessities and denouncing "Yankee intervention" in El Salvador and possible Soviet intervention in Poland.

May Day celebrations were also held in Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Guyana and Nicaragua.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

0W051634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--A delegation from Victoria University, Canada, led by President Howard Petch, were guests of honor at a dinner hosted by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, here this evening.

The Canadian guests have come to China to present an honorary doctorate of laws on behalf of the university to Soong Ching Ling, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the Chinese friendsh'p association. A ceremony for the presentation is scheduled to take place shortly.

Proposing a toast, Wang Bingnan thanked Victoria University for presenting the honorary degree to Madame Soong Ching Ling, whom he described as an outstanding statesman of China.

"This is a symbol of the profound friendship between the people of China and Canada," Wang Bingnan said. He recalled the friendship of Dr Norman Bethune, the Canadian internationalist, for the Chinese people and the help he gave to China during the war of resistance to Japan.

"In honoring Dr Bethune," Wang Bingnan said, "The Chinese people are also honoring the Canadian people." He expressed his belief that the Victoria University delegation's visit will contribute to close friendship between the two peoples.

Dr Petch in his toast paid tribute to those Overseas Chinese who had contributed to the building of Canada. He mentioned in particular the special connection between Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great democratic revolutionary of China, and Madame Soong Ching Ling with Canada and with British Columbia and Victoria.

"In coming to China and honoring this great lady with the highest honor our university can bestow, we are also honoring the Chinese people," Dr Petch said.

Mr Michel Gauvin, the Canadian ambassador to China, and Mrs Gauvin were among the guests.

PUBLICATION OPPOSES REESTABLISHMENT OF PRESIDENCY

OW051345 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 4 May 81

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (AFP)--The proposed re-establishment of the Chinese presidency after 10 years has provoked some disapproval within the ranks of the post-Mao regime although it has been hailed by the official press in recent months. The latest issue published today of the review DEMOCRACY AND LEGALITY said it would be useless to bring back the presidency and it criticised those who backed the idea on the grounds that they attached "excessive importance to personal authority."

Observers said this could be interpreted as veiled criticism of Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping, who is a possible candidate for the presidency should it be re-instituted. The presidency was formally abolished in 1975. The office of the presidency is currently maintained under the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC). It was last held by Liu Shaoqi who died in prison in 1969.

The review said this system should be maintained rather than transformed. The paper's stand is in direct contrast with the views expressed by others both in the same publication, and in other major official dailies. The review said the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee currently exercised the duties of head of state in accrediting foreign ambassadors, promulgating laws and decrees and by ratifying agreements with foreign countries. "Why in that case re-establish the presidency of the republic?" it asked.

The NPC Standing Committee is currently headed by Marshal Ye Jianying, 89, a figure regarded as reticent when it comes to the "demaoisation" policy spearheaded by Deng Xiaoping's team. DEMOCRACY AND LEGALITY is a review devoted mainly to legal issues. It said those who wanted to bring back the presidency attached "too much importance to personal authority" without proper regard for the leading role played by the Communist Party in China.

The review also rejected moves under consideration to establish a Western-style parliamentary system in China. These moves come in the new Chinese Constitution to be adopted this year. It also recommended that the supreme military command be given over to the NPC chairman. The chairman of the Communist Party Military Commission currently holds the post, and would in the review's eyes be delegated "to carry out orders."

It also expressed the wish for limitation of the freedom and rights enjoyed by Chinese citizens. These--provided for under article 45 of the current constitution--include the freedom of speech, correspondence, strikes and demonstrations. They should not "harm the interests of the state and society, nor violate the rights and interests of others," the paper said. Such a phrase, the review hoped, would be written into the constitution to complete article 45. Recently a Chinese newspaper suggested the abolishment of a number of these rights because it was impossible to respect them.

POEM BY REHABILITATED WRITER HU FENG PUBLISHED

OW040820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (AFP)--A recently-rehabilitated top Chinese writer disgraced by the late Chairman Mao Zedong found his work returned to official literature today. The review CHINESE LITERATURE, published for foreign consumption, today published a poem written by the writer Hu Feng in 1949. The review said in a brief introduction that in 1955 the writer had been "wrongly accused of being the chief of an anti-party clique.

"The case of the so-called Hu Feng anti-party clique was wrong," the review added. Quietly rehabilitated last year, Hu, 79, only returned to public view last month. The poem published today was a song of hope describing the conversation of a blade of grass with the sun at the onset of winter. It ends with the promise of a new spring.

#### SHANGHAI PAPER ON REEMERGENCE OF MILITARY PARADES

OW050828 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (AFP)—The recent re-establishment of military parades in China was ordered by the powerful Communist Party Military Commission to enhance the fighting style and discipline of the army, the Shanghai LIBERATION DAILY reported in its latest edition seen here today. The paper said 800 officers and men of Shanghai-based navy units had staged a May Day parade under the rain "in keeping with the spirit of a directive from the Central Military Commission."

Parades were also held in the southern city of Guangzhou as well as in the eastern city of Jinan as part of May Day celebrations. Military parades and marches had been abandoned in China in 1971 when former defense minister and Mao Zedong's heir apparent Lin Biao fell from grace. Their restoration "makes it possible to upgrade the military and political quality of the army while enhancing its combat capability," said the Shanghai daily.

Analysts said the move was also aimed at boosting the morale of the armed forces which have lost some of the power they wielded during the Maoist Cultural Revolution and feel uneasy about the "demaoization" drive launched by the post-Mao regime.

#### ARMY PAPER CITED ON ALL-ARMY YOUTH WORK CONFERENCE

OW060036 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the all-army youth work conference ended on 4 May. The conference emphatically pointed out: The major task of our army's youth work at present is to uphold the four fundamental principles; intensify ideological education among young people; work hard to build young people into revolutionary fighters with the "four haves," "three attentions" and "two fear-nots;" give full scope to their vanguard role in building a modernized revolutionary army; and encourage them to make greater contributions to the masses of people, to the motherland and to mankind as a whole.

All comrades attending the conference pointed out: The correct orientation of struggle for our young army personnel during the new historical period put forward by this conference is of great significance for the growth of our young army personnel and the building of our army. Many comrades pointed out that in order to carry out the call of the "four haves," "three attentions" and "two fear-nots" issued by the PLA General Political Department, we must raise still higher our own consciousness. To this end, it is not only necessary to organize everyone to study this call and convert it into a common practice among all young fighters through propaganda, but also through concrete work.

#### EDUCATION MINISTRY CIRCULAR ON COLLEGE GRADUATES

OW060914 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Education and the CYL Central Committee on 28 April issued a joint circular to departments in charge of all job assignments at graduation time in various localities and all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CYL committees, calling for stepping up ideological and political education for graduates from institutions of higher learning.

The circular says: More than 280,000 students (including graduate students) will graduate from the country's institutions of higher learning in the summer and winter of 1981. This year's graduates have made gratifying progress politically and in their academic studies over the past few years.

Concerning themselves with the future of the country and studying hard, they are willing to serve the cause of socialist construction. However, the ideological confusion caused by the 10-year catastrophe has undermined the good practice of graduates accepting job assignments by the state, a good practice formed after the founding of the PRC. It is therefore necessary to step up the ideological education of all graduating students in order to raise their consciousness so that they will happily accept jobs assigned by the state and, after taking up their new posts, will carry forward the pioneering spirit of hard work, strive to serve the people and contribute to socialist modernization.

The circular points out: Stress should be placed on educating the graduating students on upholding the four basic principles and on the current situation and tasks. Through education, they should be made to understand that the planned assignment of jobs for graduates is a concrete display of the superiority of the socialist system and that they should consider their personal ambitions in terms of the needs of the state and give first priority to the interests of the state and the people. It is necessary to encourage them to go to basic units, places where conditions are hard or where the motherland needs them most. They should be encouraged to devote their youth, ability and wisdom to the cause of socialist modernization.

The circular considers it necessary to follow the principle of guidance and enlightenment, to persist in seeking truth from facts, to proceed from actual conditions and to pay attention to methods and practical results while carrying out ideological and political education among graduating students. Under the unified leadership of school party committees, party, government and mass organizations as well as large numbers of teachers should be mobilized to do this work.

The circular calls on all localities to effectively strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work among graduating students. All institutions of higher learning should do this work as an important aspect of implementing the guidelines of the central work conference, start making plans earlier and carry them out. Under the leadership of local party committees, education departments, CYL organizations and departments in charge of job assignments on graduation in all localities should coordinate closely with one another in making arrangements as soon as possible.

The circular stresses: Leading cadres at all levels should set an example in abiding by state policies, laws and decrees and support their children in accepting jobs assigned by the state. They must oppose and stop such unhealthy tendencies as "entering by the back door."

#### OFFICIALS ATTEND PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW020250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--A national conference on physical education and health work in schools, which concluded on 30 April, pointed out: Some problems in the health and physique of young students in our country should draw the close attention of society as a whole, and all people should be concerned about their healthy growth and support the schools in doing a good job in physical education and health work.

The conference pointed out: Schools have made some achievements in physical education and health work in recent years. However, it should clearly be noted that a considerable number of people still lack a clear understanding of the importance of this work. As a result, they have overlooked student health, failed to act according to the laws of education and have endlessly increased the students' load by holding one examination after another. There is still a tendency of having a large number of students entering higher schools. The declining health of college, primary and middle school students has not yet been radically changed, and the incidence of myopia among them has sharply increased.

Every school should give proper priority to physical education and health work. The conference pointed out: In physical education and health work, all schools should conscientiously implement the four "provisional regulations" laid down by the Ministries of Education and Public Health on physical education and health work in the universities, colleges, middle and primary schools. It is now necessary to effectively strengthen leadership over physical education and health work in the schools and to vigorously solve such problems as grounds, equipment, materials and funds. Concrete measures should be taken to arrange student daily life and activities well, to properly handle eating arrangements for them, to improve teaching methods, to lighten the students' load, to step up sports activities and to do a good job in environmental sanitation and personal hygiene in the schools.

This conference, which opened on 24 April, was convened by the Ministry of Education. Present were Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education; Yang Shoushan, vice minister of public health; and leading comrades of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Vice Ministers of Education Zhang Chengxian and Zeng Delin addressed the conference.

#### RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON PARTY LIFE MEETINGS CITED

OW060112 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] According to a RENMIN RIBAO report, by early April, party life meetings had been held by standing committees of the party committees of 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and party groups of 86 organs directly under the party Central Committee, state organs, ministries, commissions and general bureaus in the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of the central work conference.

Attended by ranking cadres of the units, these party life meetings were mainly designed to combine the study of the guidelines of the central work conference with a review of the implementation of the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the implementation of the guiding principles for inner-party political life. The participants conscientiously discussed important matters since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, fully affirmed the achievements and progress made in their work, examined the shortcomings and mistakes in accordance with the policy of unity-criticism-self-criticism-unity and worked out remedial measures.

The universal feeling was that the meetings were held in an agreeable atmosphere. The participants set strict demands for themselves, earnestly made self-criticisms and avoided the attitude of just getting by. The errant cadres were patiently helped and were not forced to make self-criticisms, nor were their mistakes exaggerated or associated with their superiors and subordinates. The primary concern was to realistically differentiate between right and wrong on cardinal issues, draw lessons from past experiences and be prepared to do a good job in the future.

The party life meetings have enabled the participants to better understand the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, enhance their consciousness in implementing them, boost their revolutionary spirit, strengthen inner-party unity and uphold strict organizational discipline. At the party life meetings, the various units proceeded from realities and concentrated their efforts on solving the major problems of their respective units. On the whole, they have made fairly good results in the following aspects:

1. They have earnestly eliminated the "leftist" influence in the guiding thoughts, carefully examined other erroneous ideas and achieved unanimity in their understanding of the party's line, principles and policies.
2. They have reviewed the implementation of the system of democratic centralism, cleared up misunderstandings among some comrades and strengthened unity at the core of the leadership.

3. They have consciously examined problems in their thoughts, work and conduct and further improved their leadership styles.

Some units did not take these party life meetings seriously, hence the unsatisfactory results. Some units presented problems, but they either did not press for the solution of these problems or they failed to reach a satisfactory solution. Some units did not carry out sufficient criticisms. These things should be improved in the future.

#### FURTHER COVERAGE OF MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

##### Provincial Activities

HK040646 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of May Day activities reported by PRC provincial radios.

##### Central-South Region

Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 April carries a 6-minute recorded talk by provincial Federation of Trade Unions Chairman Zhang Dun, entitled "Carry Forward the Spirit of Being Masters of the House and Shoulder the Heavy Historical Burden of Building the Four Modernizations." He calls on the workers to do well in upholding the four basic principles and the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. They should also launch emulation in contributing to the four modernizations.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 1 May reports that the Henan Provincial and Zhengzhou Municipal Federations of Trade Unions jointly held a report meeting in the Zhengzhou Workers Cultural Palace on 29 April to mark May Day. Yu Yichuan, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the meeting. Over 1,300 model workers and trade union activists were present. A model worker of Xinmi coal mine spoke on his experiences in learning from Lei Feng for the past 10 years.

##### Southwest Region

Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 28 April reports that the Guizhou Provincial and Guiyang Municipal Federations of Trade Unions held a May Day report meeting on 28 April. Governor Su Gang delivered a report on the economic situation in the province this year. He pointed out: "The current key issue is to promote production. We must grasp the favorable opportunity in the second and third quarters to strive to increase output of consumer goods and of raw materials in short supply." He expressed the hope that the cadres and workers would work hard to fulfill this year's production plans.

The same station at 2315 GMT on 30 April reports that a May Day soiree was held in Guiyang on 30 April and was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and army.

Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 29 April reports that the regional Federation of Trade Unions held a rally to celebrate May Day in the Laboring People's Cultural Palace on 28 April. Over 1,000 model workers, progressive producers and trade union activists and cadres attended the gathering. Raidi, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, and (Jieke Wangqiu), chairman of the regional Federation of Trade Unions, made speeches. Raidi called on the workers to strive to fulfill the tasks put forward by the third session of the third regional People's Congress.

##### Northwest Region

Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 May reports that responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Shaanxi and Xian held a May Day gathering with model workers and the masses in Xian on 30 April. The same broadcast also reports that the provincial foreign affairs office and tourism bureau, the Xian branch of the international travel agency, and the provincial China Travel Agency held a 30 April soiree for Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, visiting Overseas Chinese, and foreigners who are currently visiting Xian.

## RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK051411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 81 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "Carry Forward the Down-to-Earth Spirit Characteristics of Masters--Celebrating the 1 May International Labor Day"]

[Text] On the eve of 1 May, some party and state leaders joined more than 200 model workers, advanced producers and workers at Zhongnanhai's Huairan Hall to discuss matters of vital importance concerning the modernization program. This is a vivid demonstration of the whole nation working wholeheartedly for the four modernizations.

To heighten the people's sense of responsibility as masters, to display a down-to-earth spirit, to build social material and spiritual civilization and to make utmost efforts to realize the grand goal of the four modernizations, these are historical tasks of the Chinese working class and the central topics of the meeting. Before the seizure of political power, the consciousness of the working class was mainly seen in the transition from spontaneous economic struggle to organized political struggle. With its own unrelenting efforts, the working class rallied the people of the whole country to overthrow the rule of the reactionary exploiting class. After the seizure of political power, the workers demonstrated their consciousness chiefly by participating in production, construction and management as masters of the country to create a higher labor productivity than that under capitalism and to ultimately triumph over capitalism. Meng Tai and Wang Jinxi, both outstanding representatives of the Chinese working class, as well as thousands and thousands of advanced persons who had played an active part on the industry, communications, finance and trade fronts all treated labor and livelihood with an attitude becoming a master. They took the factories as their homes, shared the cares and burdens of the state and helped solve the people's problems. "Things happening in the factory are my business." "My country's difficulties are my difficulties." "The people's interests are my interests." This is the noble mental outlook of the new Chinese working class, which has shaped up since the early 1950's.

The attitude of being masters will bring forth the down-to-earth spirit of plain living and hard struggle. From the early days of the People's Republic to this day after the downfall of the "gang of four," whether it was in times of economic difficulties or in times of fairly smooth economic development, all advanced workers shared the cares and burdens of the motherland and did their little bit to help build socialism by working hard and making innovations. To refute empty talk and to work hard are the distinctive characteristics of the working class. This down-to-earth spirit derived from the awareness of being masters is a prerequisite for building socialism.

The ranks of the Chinese working class have greatly swelled. Workers who joined the labor force in the 1970's represent roughly half of the total number of workers in China. They are the new blood of the working class. Most of them have high ideals and aspirations and are willing to work hard. However, there is no denying that some of them are lacking in the sense of responsibility as masters and are unwilling to work hard. Of course this is not so much their fault as a stamp left by the 10 years of turmoil on their minds. An example of the ideological damage done by the "Great Cultural Revolution" is the stifling of the masses' enthusiasm. In those years, no one could hold his destiny in his own hands and tell what was going to happen tomorrow, to say nothing about behaving as masters or demonstrating a down-to-earth spirit. Now is the time to set things straight and start afresh. It is necessary to conduct education on the attitude of being masters so as to enable the broad masses of workers to understand the Chinese working class' history of struggle and its mission in the socialist period. Veteran model workers and veteran workers must regard uniting the young workers and spurring them on to advance together as their glorious duty. They must properly pass on experience, give help and set an example in training new hands. The young and veteran workers must strengthen unity, foster the habit of "respecting the master workers and loving the apprentices" and make joint efforts to contribute to the four modernizations.

As social consciousness, the attitude of being masters of the country reflects the workers' existence in society. In theory, it is very important to make the workers understand the duty of masters. In practice, it is more important to make the workers realize their status as masters. The meeting called on all enterprises and establishments to work hard and adopt various means to draw the broad masses of staff and workers to partake in democratic management and praised workers' congresses led by party committees as an ideal means for carrying forward democracy and enabling the workers to run the enterprises as masters. This is of great practical significance. To call on the working class to heighten its sense of responsibility as masters and carry forward the down-to-earth spirit characteristic of the working class, we must respect its status as masters, be good at giving play to its enthusiasm, listen to the workers' opinions with an open mind and show serious concern for their livelihood. If the above jobs are conscientiously done, the down-to-earth spirit of the Chinese working class as befitting its status as masters is sure to permeate the nation, and the grand goal of the Chinese people to build a modern and powerful socialist country is sure to materialize.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROVINCIAL MAY 4TH ACTIVITIES

HK060257 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of activities marking the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement, as reported by provincial radios.

##### Central-South Region

Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin at 0330 GMT on 4 May reports that the Hainan Regional and Haikou Municipal CYL Committees held a Youth Day forum on 3 May. Attending were responsible comrades of the regional and municipal CCP committees and the political departments of Hainan Military District, the naval air force in Hainan, and the Haikou naval garrison. Wei Zefang, deputy secretary of the regional CCP Committee, and (Hu Zuodao), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, spoke. Various cultural and sports events were staged in the municipality to mark the anniversary.

Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 May reports that the Henan Provincial and Zhengzhou Municipal CYL Committees held a rally on the eve of Youth Day to commend progressive units and individuals in the provincial organs in learning from Lei Feng and establishing new styles. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Yu Yichuan and provincial organs CCP Committee Secretary (Hao Huhong) spoke at the gathering. In his speech, Yu Yichuan called on young people to "constantly struggle against old ideologies such as feudalism, capitalism and the small producer mentality," and vigorously oppose unhealthy trends. The drive to learn from Lei Feng and establish new styles should be integrated with implementing the principle of economic readjustment and political stability and with doing a good job in one's own work.

The same broadcast also carries a station commentator's article entitled "Bring Into Play the May 4th Spirit of Patriotism and Contribute to the Great Cause of the Four Modernizations." After reviewing the history and significance of the May 4th movement, the article stressed that young people must uphold the four basic principles and shoulder the heavy burden of building China into a powerful, modern, socialist state. They should make allowances for the current difficulties of the country and subordinate individual interests to those of the state and the whole.

##### Southwest Region

Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 3 May carries a 2-and-1/2-minute report on a 4 May GUIZHOU RIBAO article by the provincial CYL Committee entitled "Young People Should Work Hard To Build China." The article reviewed the significance of the May 4th movement and went on to stress the spirit of patriotism. By commemorating the May 4th movement, the CYL organizations in Guizhou should ensure that young people develop greater love for the motherland and the party. The young people should clearly understand the current situation, implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and work hard to build socialist spiritual civilization and the four modernizations.

The same station reports at 2315 GMT on 4 May that young people in Guiyang held various activities to mark the May 4th movement anniversary. The municipal CYL Committee held a gathering to commend progressive units and individuals in the spiritual civilization drive.

Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service at 2300 GMT on 1 May reports that young people of all circles in Chengdu held a rally on 29 April to celebrate the May 4th anniversary. Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee Secretary (Zhang Chunhua) and provincial CYL Committee Secretary Wang Zhenjiang spoke. They stressed the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The same station at 2300 GMT on 3 May reports that the provincial CYL Committee held a forum of representatives of progressive youth collectives and individuals on 3 May. Speakers stressed learning from Lei Feng, establishing new styles, and promoting spiritual civilization. Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee member Zhang Lixing spoke at the forum.

Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 5 May reports that Xizang Military District held a rally in Lhasa on 4 May to commend outstanding CYL branches and members in the drive to learn from Lei Feng and establish new styles. Military district Political Commissar Sun Yushan presented awards and citations.

The same broadcast carries a 7.5-minute report on various Youth Day celebrations in Lhasa, which were centered on Nobulingka Park.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL STRESSES PARTY ACTIVITIES

OW051431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 5 May 81

[Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 5 May editorial: "Strictly Carry Out the Activities of Party Organizations From Top to Bottom"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Upholding party leadership is the key to upholding the four basic principles. The party Central Committee has since last year taken some important measures to strengthen and improve party leadership and has stressed that only by improving its leadership will the party be able to strengthen it and win wholehearted support from all party comrades and the broad masses outside the party.

The central issue in improving party leadership is to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style and to have the party maintain the work style of integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism as it did in the Yanan period and the early days after the founding of the PRC. It is a very arduous task to revive our party's fine tradition, to carry it forward and develop it under the new historical conditions and to give expression to it in the work of party organizations at all levels and of every Communist Party member. More than one-third of the party membership was admitted to the party in the period before the downfall of the "gang of four." Most of these party members are good, and so is their present performance. At that time, however, since party organizations were seriously disrupted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," party activities were very abnormal and party members did not participate in the regular activities of party organizations. Without party classes, they had no opportunity to learn the basic knowledge of the party and thus had scanty knowledge of the party's fine tradition and work style. Even veteran comrades admitted to the party years ago have let their sense of responsibility to the party get blunted and have forgotten the party's fine tradition and work style. Thus, it is a very difficult task to educate these comrades on how to be communist and how to inherit and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style. It is advantageous, not disadvantageous, to take the task of party building more seriously and consider it more difficult in order to draw the attention of the whole party so that no one will take this task lightly.

At present, a very important link in doing a better job in party building is to strictly carry out the activities of party organizations from top to bottom. A Communist Party member must join a party organization and work actively in it, which is stipulated in the CCP Constitution and is a basic principle of the Marxist-Leninist theory on party building.

It was this question which Lenin argued about with (Ma-er-tuo-fu) [7456 1422 2094 1133] at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Party. Lenin held that one can become a party member only when he recognizes the party program, materially helps the party and joins a party organization. However, (Ma-er-tuo-fu) held that a party member may not be a member of a party organization and that even a striker or demonstrator may declare himself to be a party member. The essence of the argument was over whether the party should be built into an organized, advanced force with fighting strength or be reduced into something without organizational form, something unorganized and anarchic.

The CCP is an organized party built in accordance with Lenin's principles on party building. Precisely for this reason, the CCP grew from small to large and from weak to strong under extremely difficult conditions, constantly played its militant role and led the Chinese revolution to success. Unfortunately, the regular activities of all party organizations, except those in the army, were suspended and the body of the party became paralyzed during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has vigorously grasped the work of rectifying the party style, including the strict carrying out of the activities of party organizations. The "guiding principles for inner-party political life" approved by the party's fifth plenary session more explicitly stipulate: "Every party member, whatever his post, must be assigned to a party organization and take part in its activities. Party committees at all levels and their standing committees should call regular meetings of democratic life to exchange views and carry out criticism and self-criticism." All this is very precisely stated and absolutely necessary. Over the past 2 years, party organizations at all levels have begun to pay attention to this question, and many responsible comrades have been assigned to party groups and have participated in the activities of party organizations. Meetings of democratic life were recently called by more than 100 party committees at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels and leading party groups of central ministries and commissions in an effort to take the initiative in promoting party activities. Thanks to the attention paid by party committees at all levels, the activities of party organizations have been gradually improved.

However, one should not overlook the fact that some party groups and party branches have not carried out their regular activities for a long time and that some party committees have not called meetings of democratic life. Do the party organizations in those localities and units still have any fighting strength and how can they bring their vanguard role into play?

The activities of party organizations include the study of party documents, the reporting of one's work and thinking and the reflection of the demands of the masses as well as criticism and self-criticism. Although many party organizations have paid attention to grasping these aspects while conducting organizational activities, there still exist some common problems, specifically study has not been very deep and a particularly poor job has been done in launching criticism.

Some party organizations "conduct their regular activities" only in name and actually only read a few documents; they then begin to spin yarns, and there is no criticism or self-criticism to speak of. This is a manifestation of "worship of an unorganized, anarchic state of affairs," which must be resolutely changed. Appraising criticism and self-criticism as "a Marxist-Leninist weapon," Comrade Mao Zedong stressed the use of this weapon to "get rid of a bad style of work and to maintain a good one." Everyday we stress the need to uphold the four basic principles. How can we abandon this Marxist-Leninist weapon? The neglect of criticism and self-criticism is a consequence of the fact that the inner-party struggle went too far during the 10 years of turmoil. As a result, at the mention of criticism and self-criticism by some party organizations, some comrades still fear that they will be suppressed again. There are indeed party members who, upon hearing about the conduct of criticism and self-criticism, raise sticks in their hands because they think they can "suppress people" again.

We should repeatedly and regularly carry out education on the correct conduct of criticism and self-criticism so that every comrade will immediately exercise his right of criticism and timely and wholeheartedly help party members correct their thinking and avoid making big mistakes whenever they deviate from the party's line, principles and policies and from the state laws and party discipline.

At any time and on any post, every comrade must be strict with himself, broadmindedly shoulder responsibility for any mistake in his work in the spirit of self-criticism and raise his own ideological and political consciousness by carrying out such practice.

In short, we must help each and every comrade to understand that we should not go too far in struggle. Nor should we go without criticism and self-criticism. Going too far in struggle is a root cause for undermining party unity and weakening the party's fighting capacity whereas criticism and self-criticism provide an important condition for consolidating party unity and increasing the party's fighting capacity.

To commend outstanding party members and take disciplinary actions against party members who have committed serious mistakes, particularly against those who have knowingly violated discipline, is a normal phenomenon of inner-party organizational activity and also an indispensable measure in upholding justice and combating unhealthy trends. Unless outstanding party members are commended and disciplinary actions are taken against party members who have committed serious mistakes, particularly against those who have knowingly violated discipline, what kind of fighting capacity will party organizations have? However, in recent years, the following situation prevails in some party organizations: Good party members cannot be commended while no disciplinary actions can be taken against bad ones. When good party members are commended, they often get into trouble and draw all kinds of criticisms. Particularly when those comrades with good qualifications are promoted to leading posts, they often become the targets of public censure. When one wants to take disciplinary actions against those that are bad, one often meets with unexpected resistance and finds it hard to take any action. This state of affairs is quite abnormal. Naturally we do not want to commend people for the mere purpose of commending them. Still less do we want to advocate punitivism. However, in a large party like ours, unless a large number of party members receive citations every year, people cannot help asking: Where is the exemplary role of Communist Party members? By the same token, in a large party like ours, there are a certain number of party members who are punished in accordance with party discipline for committing all kinds of mistakes. Some of them have to be expelled from the party. This should also be regarded as a normal phenomenon. On this issue, our past mistake was to go too far, to magnify their mistakes and to wrongly punish many good comrades. From now on we must not act this way again. However, this does not mean that we can do away with the party's disciplinary actions. According to the party's constitution, necessary disciplinary actions must be taken against those party members who have committed mistakes while those who are really unfit for party membership should be expelled from the party. Only by doing so can we maintain the party's purity and its fighting capacity.

To strictly carry out the activities of party organizations is not only a fundamental measure for better consolidating our party but also a regular task of our party. By doing this task well, there will be fewer problems. It is always bad to try to "settle final accounts" after problems have piled up. By strengthening the party's day-to-day work and strictly carrying out the activities of party organizations, party organizations at all levels can unceasingly improve their style of work and give full play to their role as combat bastions and vanguards and the exemplary role of party members in the course of achieving the four modernizations.

SONG RENQIONG VIEWS WOMEN'S WORK IN HONGQI ARTICLE

HK050712 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 81 pp 2-5

[Article by Song Renqiong [1345 0117 4522]: "The Whole Party and the Whole Society Must Show Concern for the Growth of Youngsters and Children"]

[Text] Editor's note: The Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee held a meeting on 2 February 1981 to discuss women's work and called on the Women's Federation to concentrate on the work of bringing up, training and educating the more than 300 million children and youngsters. On 3 March, the All-China Women's Federation convened a report meeting to commemorate the International Working Women's Day. Comrade Song Renqiong gave a speech at that meeting. His speech will greatly help us to understand and implement the suggestions made by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on women's work. In this issue, we are publishing the speech given by Comrade Song Renqiong. [end editor's note]

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, China is achieving greater and greater successes in Socialist construction under the guidance of the Marxist line formulated by our party. The lively political situation of stability and unity has been further developed, and socialist democracy and law have been further strengthened and perfected. There has been a great development in agricultural production, and the rural economy is very active. Grain output last year was the second highest since the founding of the People's Republic, cotton output was the highest on record since the founding of the People's Republic and diversified economy developed very fast. Because of the implementation of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, the orientation and development of the internal structure of industry have become rational and harmonious. The rate of growth of light industry has greatly exceeded that of heavy industry, marketable products have increased, product quality has improved and economic results have risen. The active market and brisk buying and selling have increased people's income and improved their lives.

The prestige of the party and government has kept on improving among the people and unity among people of various nationalities has been further strengthened. Facts have proved that the new line, policies and principles implemented by our party since the third plenary session are totally correct and effective in practice, and they are supported by the broadest masses of people and women.

The great achievements obtained on various fronts are the fruit of the painstaking labor of the masses of women. Women are a powerful main force on the agricultural front. The masses of women commune members and educated youths are industrious and hardworking, and they have made important contributions to the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and to the building of the new socialist countryside. Women comrades on various fronts of industry and communications, finance and trade, science and technology, culture and education, public health and sports, service trades and neighborhood work, have diligently studied science and technology and exerted themselves in increasing production and practicing economy. They have created enormous material and spiritual wealth for the state and played an important role in socialist construction. Women fighters of the PLA, women militia members and women judiciary personnel have all made new achievements at their respective posts in defending the motherland, safeguarding social order and strengthening socialist law.

For the sake of setting our socialist modernization on the track of harmonious, steady and healthy development and eliminating potential dangers, the CCP Central Committee has decided on an important policy of further carrying out economic readjustment and achieving further political stability. This is the only correct policy for our economy and politics at present. The implementation of this policy is an important task set before the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country. Women of various nationalities must, together with people throughout the country, closely unite round the CCP Central Committee and make determined efforts for further making a success of readjusting the national economy, realizing stability and unity and building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Women on various fronts must heighten their sense of responsibility of being their own masters, display a high degree of enthusiasm, initiative and creativity, endeavor to increase production and do a good job at their specific tasks. They must study politics, culture, science and technology and improve their political and ideological levels and their ability to carry out the four modernizations. They must carefully bring up, train and educate the youngsters and children and make due contributions to the bringing up of a new generation. In the new historical period, the tasks shouldered by Chinese women are heavy as well as glorious. We earnestly hope that the masses of women fighting on the various fronts will heighten their revolutionary spirit, go all out, bravely shoulder the heavy load and vie with each other to be models in creating material civilization and spiritual civilization and in training and educating youngsters and children.

In the recent discussion of women's work, the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee proposed that the Women's Federation concentrate on the work of bringing up, training and educating the more than 300 million children and youngsters. It also called on the Women's Federation to grasp these six links in their work: 1) Help the masses to build happy homes and correctly handle marriage problems. 2) Make a success of family planning. 3) Actively solve such problems as nurseries, kindergartens, children's theaters, toys, picture books, reading materials, recreation centers and hospitals needed by youngsters and children. All organs must especially set aside time for use of their auditoriums in the service of youngsters and children and must not charge any fee or must charge only a token fee for their use. 4) Help each and every family to strengthen education of their children. They must show concern for and train personnel for children and youth work. 5) Strengthen education for unemployed young women. 6) Study and properly solve the problem of labor insurance and welfare for women workers and commune members. All these six links must be properly solved, but they must grasp the focal point of the work.

The whole party and the whole society must pay attention to and show concern for the healthy development of youngsters and children. Youngsters and children are valuable assets of society. They are the future and the hope of our country and people and the successors to the cause of communism. Today's youngsters and children are the reserve force of the four modernizations, and in 10 to 20 years, they will be the main force and the assault force in the four modernizations. From them will develop tens of thousands of experts. Therefore, the proper education and upbringing of youngsters and children are not only a matter of concern to countless families and homes and millions of parents, but more importantly, this also has a bearing on whether or not there will be successors to the cause pioneered by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and whether or not the ambitious goal of the four modernizations can be realized. This is an important matter concerning whether or not our country and people can become prosperous and flourishing. In short, this is a strategic task that has an important bearing on the destiny and future of our country.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," under the diligent efforts and careful upbringing of women workers, teachers, CYL cadres, Young Pioneer political instructors, nurses, child-care workers and parents as well as literary and art workers, medical workers and physical training workers interested in youth and children work, a gratifying change has taken place in the thinking, moral character and spiritual feature of the youngsters and children in China. They love the motherland and the people, love study, work and science, safeguard the people's interests, observe discipline and mind their manners. They are growing up healthy and strong. In participating in the "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities jointly advocated by nine units including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Women's Federation, our youngsters and children will certainly grow up even more healthily.

However, we also cannot close our eyes to the disaster caused by the 10 years of turmoil and the unhealthy tendencies in the social atmosphere. They have quite an effect on the immature minds of some of the youngsters and children. After the adoption of the open door policy, some negative things have also been introduced. Moribund bourgeois ideas and way of life are producing an adverse effect on some of these innocent and uncultured youngsters and children. Furthermore, we have still been unable to catch up with the work of bringing up youngsters and children in many ways. All these are detrimental to the healthy growth of youngsters and children, and some of the youngsters have even taken the wrong road. These occurrences are very disturbing. Therefore, we must at present stress the importance and urgency of bringing up youngsters and children, energetically appeal to and mobilize the whole party and the whole society to show concern for the growth of youngsters and children and bring up a generation of new people imbued with communist ideals, good in morality and learning and sound in body, who are determined to make contributions to the people, to the motherland and to mankind, so that the next generation will be wiser and more capable than our present generation and will be able to shoulder the historical mission of carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. Only if we succeed in fulfilling this historical task can we consider ourselves to have fulfilled our historical duty.

To build a lofty tower, one must begin by laying a solid foundation. To bring up a generation of new people, we must proceed with the bringing up of youngsters and children. For the sake of enabling the children to obtain all-round moral, intellectual and physical development, we must expend a bit more energy. The expending of more manpower and financial and material resources is extremely necessary and worthwhile. Although our country is still having some financial difficulties at present, as long as we tighten up a bit in other directions, we are fully capable of eking out some financial and material resources. We hope that all areas, departments and trades will actively solve such problems as nurseries, kindergartens, children's theaters, toys, picture books, reading materials, recreational centers, hospitals and clothing needed by the youngsters and children. We must show concern for and strengthen the building of a contingent of workers who deal with youngsters and children. We must strengthen their training, help them to raise their political and ideological levels and vocational ability, and solve some of the actual difficulties in their work and their lives. Production and commercial departments must produce more articles that are cheap and attractive and will contribute to the physical and mental well-being of youngsters and children. Cultural and publishing departments must create more products of an outstanding quality suitable for children. Neighborhood offices and residents' committees must also look upon the bringing up and education of youngsters and children as an important task and conscientiously make a success of it.

The All-China Women's Federation and its affiliated branches at various levels have the unshirkable duty of making a success of the work of taking care of youngsters and children and guaranteeing their healthy growth. This is also an important task for women in general. To make a success of this work, we must closely integrate school education with family education and social education, and none of these should be neglected. Nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools are important centers for the training of children. We hope that all teachers and child-care workers will actively and creatively carry out their work and use their wisdom and strength to properly bring up and educate children. The family is an important place for training and bringing up children. Parents are the first teachers of children. Their words and actions play an important role in the development of their offspring. At present, more and more families are only having one child. Therefore, we must pay even more attention to family education. We hope that parents will have a correct attitude and use correct methods and set an example by their own actions so that each child will be able to cultivate good moral character and habits at an early age. Society is a big classroom for educating children and it constantly exerts a subtle and imperceptible influence on children. We hope that all sectors of society will pay attention to the healthy growth of children.

To realize the great historical task of the party in the new period, we must build a powerful contingent of cadres in the prime of life with specialized knowledge and ability who will adhere to the socialist road. Moreover, women cadres will be an important component of this contingent. Under the concern and training of the party, their ranks have continued to grow. At present, we have over 4.7 million women cadres in the whole country, and they accounted for 26 percent of the total number of cadres. This is 13 times the figure of 1951. This contingent of women cadres is an important force in the four modernizations. They are a force to be reckoned with on various fronts. At present, what we must pay attention to is the smaller ratio of women cadres in leading bodies at various levels. In general, they accounted for only from 3 to 6 percent of the total number of leadership cadres. Among the existing women leadership cadres, there are more old comrades and relatively few middle-aged and young comrades. This requires us to energetically cultivate and train women cadres and boldly promote outstanding middle-aged and young women cadres to the leading bodies of departments at various levels. Party committees at various levels must pay full attention to this matter and do it properly.

At present, we should take advantage of the readjustment of the national economy to conscientiously carry out the work of training cadres including women cadres. If this is properly carried out, we not only will be able to guarantee the success of economic readjustment and political stability, but we will also be able to properly prepare conditions for the future development of cadres. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, many districts and departments have attached great importance to the training of cadres and also produced notable results. According to incomplete statistics, a total of 2.72 million cadres, including a number of women cadres, have been trained in rotation throughout the country in the last 2 years. In the future, apart from continuing to carry out training based on the unified plan for cadre training, we must also adopt various means of training women cadres based on their special needs.

While training women cadres, we must at the same time actively promote outstanding middle-aged and young women cadres to the leading bodies of departments at various levels and gradually change the condition of only a few women cadres being in the leading bodies. This is an attainable demand. We have at present more than 4.7 million women cadres and many of them are middle-aged and young comrades. Most of them have been through some actual tempering and they possess certain political levels, cultural knowledge and work experiences. We should broaden our vision and look for qualified people from various departments and trades. After observation, we should boldly promote those who are really outstanding. We should also see that the women cadres are a powerful reserve force. We can select some of them to work at the basic level, and after necessary actual tempering, promote those who are outstanding to shoulder certain leadership work.

We must maintain standards and pay attention to methods in promoting outstanding women cadres. We must use three standards to judge whether or not a woman cadre is outstanding. We must see whether or not she adheres to the socialist road and whether or not she resolutely implements the line, policies and principles of the party; whether or not she has specialized knowledge and organizational and leadership ability; whether or not she is in the prime of life and can handle strenuous tasks. We not only cannot lower the standards for women cadres, but we also cannot make excessive demands on them. We cannot regard their physiological characteristics and their need to do housework as shortcomings and discriminate against them. We must resolutely overcome the erroneous idea of regarding men as superior to women. We must fully follow the mass line, extensively listen to views from all sides and obtain an all-round picture of the past performances of cadres. We must deal correctly with those comrades who have made mistakes and pay attention to the voiced opinions of cadres. We must uphold the principled party character and oppose unhealthy tendencies.

Today, during the period of building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, Chinese women who account for half of the population are playing an increasingly important role as a mighty revolutionary force.

Comrades of the whole party must show concern for and pay attention to women's work. Some of the comrades hold that women's work is the affair of women's federations. This kind of thinking is incorrect. Women's work is an indispensable part of the whole revolutionary cause and an important work of the party. Like other work, it is very difficult to make a success of women's work if there is no strong party leadership. Party committees at all levels must further strengthen leadership over women's work, hold regular discussions and studies and provide concrete guidance. I hope that governments at all levels, all fronts, departments and basic-level units will show concern for and support women's work, so that a new course can be initiated in women's work.

Chinese working women are an outstanding contingent with a glorious revolutionary tradition. Whether during the war years or the period of construction, they have always enthusiastically contributed all their energy and worked hard and conscientiously without complaint for the cause of the party and the cause of women's liberation under the leadership of the party, and have done a great deal of useful work. In the protracted struggle of over half a century, inspiring heroic personalities have emerged in large numbers to become pioneers and leaders of the women's movement. Their outstanding contributions to the women's movement in China will go down in history and will be held in esteem by the people. Comrades engaged in women's work today must carry forward the glorious tradition of their predecessors and make new contributions to the cause of women in the new period. Women's work carries heavy responsibilities in the new period and much can be accomplished. The load shouldered by working women is not light but heavy. The demand of the party is not low but high. The party and the people have placed great hope on working women. We hope that every working woman, and particularly leadership cadres of the Women's Federation at various levels, particularly will be inspired, enthusiastic and will study diligently and work hard. They must resolutely and unswervingly uphold the four basic principles, continue to raise their political levels and vocational levels, maintain close ties with the masses of women, conscientiously improve their work method and work style and strive to raise the standard of women's work to a new level. We earnestly believe that with the concern and support shown by party organizations at various levels and by whole society, the women of China will certainly be able to write a new chapter in the women's movement of this great era with their own exemplary actions and new contributions.

#### 'STRATEGIC CHANGE' IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION CITED

HK040822 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Strategic Change in Socialist Construction--Taking a New Path in Developing China's Industry"]

[Text] The national conference on industry and communications convened by the State Council is a conference of important significance. This conference analyzed the current production situation, defined the guiding ideology for this year's industrial and communications production, outlined the major tasks for this year's industrial and communications production as well as the objective of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing income and reducing expenditure, and discussed how to strengthen political and ideological work. This conference in particular transmitted and studied the speech of the leading comrade of the State Council. This speech clearly pointed out the orientation of the path to our economic construction. This conference not only discussed the tactical problems in current industrial and communications work, but also discussed the strategic problems in our economic development. It will play an important guiding role in the future economic development of our country.

At present, our national economy is at an important turning point. For a long time, under the influence of "leftist" mistakes, our national economy has taken a road of heavy investment, high consumption and slight increase in social wealth not in keeping with our national conditions. We cannot, and also must not, take this road again.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications and capital construction fronts as well as the experts and scholars in the theoretical circles have, under the guidance of the correct line of the 3d plenary session, reviewed and summed up the roads taken since the founding of the People's Republic, courageously carried out exploration and reform in theory and in practice and already obtained results and accumulated some experience. The speech of the leading comrade of the State Council transmitted at this conference is precisely a summary of the past 30 years and particularly the practice of the people in the last 2 years. It has made a comprehensive and systematic exposition on the road our economic construction should take. This means that we must rationalize the economic structure, the management system and enterprise organization and improve economic results through a process of readjustment and reform on the basis of stabilizing the economy. This way which requires less investment and accumulation will produce better economic results, enable the economy to develop and grow in a more coordinated and stable manner, provide more material benefits for the people and more fully bring the superiority of the socialist system into play. Comrade Mao Zedong long ago pointed out that we must take our own road of industrial development. Comrade Chen Yun has also made a series of correct policies and adv .ations. Now, after 30 tortuous years, this has been worked out by the CCP Central Committee. Our past defeats in the democratic revolution were due to the fact that we had not discovered a road suitable to our national conditions. After we discovered the road, we quickly scored a victory in the revolution. This is also the case with economic construction. A new path suitable to our national construction has now been unfolded before us. If we follow this path, the tempo of construction will certainly be greatly accelerated and there will surely be great hope for our economy.

Taking the new path for developing our economy is a strategic change in our socialist construction. In guiding ideology, we must change the former mentality of seeking quick results and one-sidedly going in for high targets and speed. We must proceed from our national conditions, seek truth from facts and enable the economy to develop in a well-coordinated and stable manner. In construction policy, we must change the former method of asking the state for funds and building new plants to develop production. We must give play to the role of existing enterprises and gradually shift the emphasis from extension to intension and from extensive to intensive management. In industrial structure, we must change the former policy of placing undue emphasis on the development of heavy industry and neglecting light industry which has caused the development of the economic structure to become lopsided. We must give priority to the development of consumer goods and gradually shift our heavy industrial structure to a light one. In the organizational structure, we must break the line of demarcation between the districts and departments and, by means of reorganization and integration, change "small and complete" and "big and complete" into specialized cooperation and economically rational socialized mass production. We must rationally divide work among enterprises along the coast and in the interior and bring their superiority into play. In the management system, we must change the former condition of excessive and overrigid control and hand over microeconomic policymaking power to the enterprises. We must reform the unitary system of regulation by planning mechanism, combine regulation by planning mechanism with regulation by market mechanism and give play to the role of market mechanism. We must change the method of simply relying on administrative means to manage the economy, combine economic means with administrative means and mainly use economic levers, economic laws and economic supervision to manage the economy. We must change the confining and highly segmented system for the circulation of goods and establish multichannel, less segmented and open markets. Under the condition of the superiority of the system of public ownership of the means of production, we must allow diverse economic undertakings and diversified economic forms to exist. We must set up and strengthen the system of workers' congresses, perfect the democratic management of enterprises and determine the major policies of enterprises. We must pool the wisdom of the masses, bring democracy fully into play and rely on the working people to run plants properly. We must adhere to the socialist principle of distribution according to work.

Regardless of whether in thinking, understanding or practice, the taking of this new path for developing the economy will present a series of fresh problems to the enterprises, cadres and workers of every department engaged in economic work. This requires us to adapt our thinking, work and style to this change and guarantee the carrying out of this important change.

For a long time, our economic work has suffered from the influence of "leftist" mistakes. China, long under feudal domination, was a society in the boundless ocean of small production, and we are still influenced by the mentality of feudal small production. We have often regarded the one-sided emphasis on the development of heavy industry, egalitarianism in distribution, the single economy in the system of ownership and a single channel in the realm of circulation as socialism but regarded giving priority to the development of light industry, placing emphasis on distribution according to work and allowing diverse economic undertakings and forms of diversified economy to exist as capitalism and revisionism. Consequently, some of the comrades are apprehensive of the new things which have appeared during the 2 years of readjustment and reform. In the process of reform, the shortcoming of staying out of the mainstream has appeared, and this can easily result in returning to the old road. Therefore, economic leadership organs and leadership comrades must continue to eliminate pernicious "leftist" influence and overcome other nonproletarian ideas. They must also strengthen control over problems appearing in readjusting, reforming and invigorating the economy and resolutely correct them. However, basic-level enterprises and workers as a rule do not carry out inspection level by level or criticize the left level by level. They must, in connection with the actual publicizing of the new policies and principles of the party on economic work, rely on and mobilize the masses to make a success of readjustment and reform. For many years, we have been working under the former economic system and we still lack experience in taking the new path. This requires us to make a major change in our work style. We must go down to the grassroots units, go deep among the people, boldly practice and innovate, carry out investigation and study, sum up experiences, personally conduct tests at selected points and solve the actual problems one by one. As long as we are able to produce results in actual work and set examples, we will be able to further educate the workers, improve their understanding of the party policies and raise their consciousness of implementing those policies. With the rectification and improvement of management and administration based on the demand of the new path, the work of the enterprise is heavier than before. In the past, the task was handed down by the upper level, funds were supplied by the state and products were purchased by the state. A plant director or manager only had to fulfill the state target or just the target for output value. Now, it is not so easy. Not only must he understand production and technology, but he must also understand management and administration. Management and administration is a science involving many new sciences. Economics alone has many branches. He must also understand a bit about other sciences such as sociology and psychology. This requires us to diligently study and become knowledgeable in managing the economy as quickly as possible.

We have a correct construction policy as well as a principle for realizing this policy. What remains is the problem of having a good mentality. A journey of a thousand li begins with a single step. If we want to take this new path of economic construction, we must start immediately. Generally speaking, the situation in industrial and communications production for the first quarter of this year is good, but the development is not very well balanced. Compared with the corresponding period last year, this has risen in some provinces and municipalities but has fallen and even fallen greatly in some provinces and municipalities. Although there are objective conditions governing the fall in production in some of these places, subjectively speaking, there is a problem of mentality.

A leading comrade of the CCP Central Committee recently pointed out: "Generally speaking, the mentality on the industrial front has not improved as quickly as the mentality on the agricultural front. This problem merits careful consideration and reflection on our part." The leading comrade of the State Council is extremely concerned about whether or not there can be a gradual improvement in the life of the people and whether or not arrangements can be made for the newly increased labor force under the condition of the various cutbacks in capital construction spending and the tense energy situation in the future. Therefore, we must fully understand the policy of readjustment. During the period of readjustment, it is very necessary to adopt measures for cutting back capital construction, cutting down spending, balancing financial income and expenditure and stabilizing the economy. Only in this way can we maintain a firm foothold and eliminate potential dangers. However, readjustment does not mean stepping down but retracting. Moreover, we must enable production and finance to maintain steady growth on the premise of stabilizing the economy. At the same time, we must readjust the irrational economic structure. At present, this means we must energetically develop the production of consumer goods. The development of consumer goods will not only contribute to increasing income, withdrawing money from circulation, satisfying market needs and stabilizing the economy, but is also a crucial move for readjusting the economic structure. Workers on the industrial and communications front must bestir themselves, pool their wisdom and efforts and thoroughly develop increased production, practice economy, and increase income and reduce spending with the aim of improving economic results centered on readjustment. They must strive to increase the production of consumer goods, readjust heavy industrial production centered on the need of increasing the production and economical use of energy. They must give priority to guaranteeing the production of consumer goods and transportation of coal, strive to increase income and reduce spending, lower production costs and turn deficits into profits. They must make the effort to improve economic results, improve product quality and increase designs and varieties. We definitely must not do such stupid things as producing things that are over-stocked or cutting prices. We must realistically grasp properly the rectification of enterprises, and further improve the standards of production, technology and management and administration. Already one-third of the present year is gone. We must make every second count, grasp the opportune moment, rely on powerful political and ideological work, implement the relevant economic policies, give full play to the enthusiasm of the workers on the industrial and communications front, increase production and practice economy, increase income and reduce spending and guarantee the fulfilling of the industrial production and communications and transportation targets for this year.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS ON STATE FARMS

HK011116 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "State Farms Should Develop Their Potential and Make Greater Contributions"]

[Text] After 2 years of consolidation, the agricultural reclamation enterprises throughout the country have achieved remarkable results and increased their yields and income. Last year, there were serious natural disasters, and grain yields decreased throughout the country. However, since agricultural reclamation enterprises paid attention to developing their strongpoints, readjusted the layout of crops, strengthened field management and fought hard against disasters, the result was increased yields in grain, cotton, edible oil, tea and rubber. The total grain yield and yield per unit area, marketable grain turned over to the state, the total value of industrial and agricultural output, as well as profits of enterprises all exceeded the highest levels recorded in history. Although farms throughout the country spent 600 million yuan more in adjusting wages and subsidies of nonstaple food for workers last year, they still earned 400 million yuan. The rate of increasing profits and reducing losses has never been so great.

According to the central authorities' policy on economic work of carrying out further readjustment, the focus of agricultural reclamation enterprise work this year is also readjustment. So, this year, state investment in the agricultural sector will be reduced. The capital construction front will have to be shortened, some construction projects stopped, some enterprises will have to be merged or shifted, and a few enterprises will have to be closed or stop production. Under this situation, can agricultural reclamation enterprises continue to operate successfully by increasing output and income and turning losses into profits, in order to make greater contributions to the country? The answer is yes, it is entirely possible. We ought to see that the production level in the agricultural reclamation sector is still very low, and the differences between farms are still very great. Grain yield per unit area is lower than the national average level and in some places is lower than the local average level. Also, 40 percent of the farms are operating at a loss. Such an imbalanced situation explains clearly that the potential in the agricultural reclamation sector has not yet been fully developed. The prospects are very promising. At the same time, there are quite a number of favorable conditions in the agricultural reclamation sector. For example, the market for agricultural products is wider than that for some industrial products. Only a small part of industry involved in the agricultural sector, that is, those which process agricultural products and which serve farm production will have to be closed or suspended. Many must continue to develop. Apart from farm machinery, motor vehicles, fuel, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, agricultural production is not too dependent on outside factors; surplus labor in the farms can be utilized to open up wasteland, mountains, forests and water areas; and furthermore, the level of mechanization, application of science and organization of production management in farms must be higher than on the rural communes. Only if leading cadres of all levels and the masses of staff and workers in agricultural reclamation enterprises embrace the whole situation in their minds, fully utilize the abovementioned favorable conditions, join forces, work together in the readjustment work, decisively drop those projects which ought to be dropped, vigorously develop those which ought to be developed, use the limited investment capital to really effectively improve production conditions and speedily shape the productive forces, can agricultural enterprises supply more agricultural produce to the country. In practicing readjustment, agricultural reclamation enterprises should pay attention to grain production, and at the same time should not let up in the development of forestry, livestock, nonstaple food production, and fishery. This is the basis of good farming. The focus of agricultural production is to make good use of existing farmland, propagate advanced technology, use scientific methods in farming, raise per unit area yields and total output. The reclamation zone in the province of Heilongjiang mainly produces grain and beans. Its area of farmland equals half of the total area of the agricultural reclamation sector throughout the country. Last year there was a bumper harvest of grain, with a marketable rate of 55 percent though the average yield per unit area there did not exceed 200 jin. If the potential in increasing yield per unit area is further tapped, undoubtedly there could be more commodity grain supplied to the country. Last year, the reclamation zone in Xinjiang took appropriate measures in accordance with the local conditions by reducing the growing area of grain and enlarging the cottongrowing area, and thus reaped bumper harvests in both cotton and grain. This year, they are prepared, on the precondition that production of grain is guaranteed, to grow industrial crops such as cotton, oil bearing crops, and hops. State farms in the southern provinces and municipalities can produce more sugar, tobacco, wine, silk and fur for the country. Farms should make best use of their favorable natural conditions, act according to the local conditions and steadily increase production of grain and different kinds of industrial crops.

During the past 2 years, agricultural reclamation enterprises have paid attention to employing economic measures in the management of enterprises, have established all sorts of production responsibility systems, brought about an upsurge in production, stimulated the enthusiasm of staff and workers, achieved greater efficiency and higher quality in work and have lowered production costs, all of which have helped greatly to promote production.

This year, cadres of the reclamation zones should strengthen their leadership over the responsibility systems, and continuously sum up experience to perfect the production responsibility systems. Simultaneously, in the process of carrying out the production responsibility systems, they should also reinforce political and ideological work, educate the staff and workers to correctly handle the relationship among the state, the enterprise and the individual and establish the ideology of making more contributions to the country, thus increasing the country's savings as well as the individual's income.

To have fairly great development, agricultural reclamation enterprises must tread the path of an integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial operation. Though these integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial enterprises have only been run for a short time, their great achievements so far show that they are full of strength and vitality. From now on, we should continuously expand the varieties of commodities, upgrade the quality of commodities, and further readjust the rational distribution of profits among agriculture, industry and commerce and internally within the enterprises. Integration can take a multitude of different forms and can be actively developed in rural communes and brigades. State farms should help neighboring communes and brigades to promote production with their own comparatively advanced production skills and management experiences.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON PLA AIR FORCE MEETING

HK041530 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 81 p 3

[Report by Reporter Li Ciying [2621 2945 5235]: "PLA Air Force Party Committee Holds Enlarged Standing Committee Meeting to Sum Up Experience and Map Out Plans To Improve Work in Various Fields"]

[Text] The PLA Air Force party committee held an enlarged meeting on 8 April to further study and implement the spirit of the central work conference, sum up the air force's experience in implementing the construction plans over the past 3 years and map out plans for the coming 3 years.

Over the past 3 years, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the PLA Air Force party committees at all levels have persisted in seeking truth from facts, quietly immersed themselves in hard work and made steady progress. The results of technical and tactical training have surpassed the highest levels in history. The combat effectiveness of the grade A regiments, which make up the main fighting force of the air units, has doubled the highest level achieved by the air force in history. The air units have broken all previous records in shooting and bombing. The tactical technique of the ground forces, including the airborne forces, anti-aircraft artillery, ground-to-air missile units, has also surpassed the highest level in history. Large numbers of advanced units and advanced figures have emerged. Recently, leading cadres of the Central Committee have highly evaluated the work done by the air force.

The air force was for a time severely sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In order to overcome the severe harm and influence by the "leftist" ideology in the air force, the air force party committees have paid close attention to the cadres' study. Over the past 3 years, the PLA air force party committees at and above the army level have run 827 study courses, and leading cadres at and above the regiment level have received rotational training 2 to 3 times. The Standing Committee of the air force party committee has been directly in charge of two study courses for political commissars and directors at and above the army level. As a result, the cadres' thinking has been gradually corrected.

The air force party committee holds that in order to improve the work, we must proceed from the reality of the air force and overcome the ideology of being anxious to achieve quick results and being onesided in seeking high speed and high targets. We must also map out realistic construction plans.

Leading comrades of the air force once went down to the basic units and carried out investigations and studies. They also mobilized the armed forces to check the conditions of the airplanes as well as the technique and health conditions of the pilots. Subsequently, they formulated the construction plans for 1978-1980 in accordance with the actual conditions they found.

In order to carry out its plans, the air force party committee has particularly stressed that leading cadres and the vast numbers of officers and men should do practical work. In order to counter the "leftist" influences of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and company who disrupted and abandoned military training, the party committee has earnestly put training and education in a position of strategic significance, established and improved the system of personal responsibility and worked strictly according to rules and regulations. The air force commanders, political commissars and other leading comrades have taken the lead in implementing the rules and regulations. Army commanders of the airborne forces have taken the lead in practicing parachute landing. Pilot division commanders have taken turns leading the most difficult and new types of flying techniques. In this way, the higher levels have pushed forward the work at the lower levels and promoted the work of the whole army. They have boldly reformed the laws and regulations which cannot meet the current needs, the methods of training, organization and maintenance, reduced the number of years set for training and improved the quality of training.

Practice over the past 3 years has shown that the air force has been correct in proceeding from the reality of the armed forces and in laying down a solid foundation. When it laid down a solid foundation and gained a firm foothold, it rapidly enhanced its combat effectiveness.

During the meeting, Zhang Tingfa, first secretary of the air force party committee, made an important speech. He said that Comrade Zhou Enlai demanded in 1973 that the air force make improvements within 2 and 1/2 years. However, due to the sabotage by the "gang of four," his demand was not met. Now, we can say that Premier Zhou's wish has been realized. During the 3 years in which the air force was implementing its plans, chaos was turned into order, "leftist" influences were eliminated, a solid foundation was laid down in all areas, unity and unanimity were achieved and improvements were made. In the coming 3 years, we must continue to eliminate the "leftist" ideological influences, rectify the rightist tendencies, seek truth from facts, rise with force and spirit, make concerted efforts, continue to advance and further improve various types of work in the air force.

#### FINANCE MINISTRY ISSUES NOTICE ON TAX EVASION

OW051034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0020 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--The General Tax Bureau under the Ministry of Finance today issued a public notice calling for further examination within 2 months of tax evasions and defaults by tax payer units and individuals. Tax evasions subject to examination are those that have occurred since 1 January 1980. As for tax defaults, they are all subject to examination no matter when they occurred. The public notice stipulates that those who take the initiative by a timely checking on and paying the arrears of their taxes or the taxes they have evaded may be leniently dealt with and excused from paying fines or penalties for delayed tax payments. Those who refuse to examine and pay the tax arrears or who even resort to deception to cover up their tax evasions shall pay a fine for delinquent taxes or a penalty less than five times the amount of taxes evaded, in accordance with the provisions of the tax law, or shall be referred to judicial organs for an investigation of the criminal liability of those directly responsible.

The public notice says: Tax revenues from industrial and commercial enterprises are important sources of funds for socialist construction by the state. It is the duty of all enterprises, undertakings and individuals to go through tax formalities and to pay their taxes on time in full in strict accordance with state tax laws and decrees. The public notice states: It is everyone's duty to uphold state tax laws and decrees. All units, workers and staff members have the right to report to the authorities tax evasions by taxpayer units and individuals and malpractices by tax cadres or even to bring charges against them. It is necessary to give adequate awards to informers and accusers and to keep their actions secret in order to protect their legitimate rights.

NATIONWIDE GRASSLANDS SURVEY COMPLETED

OW050204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Chengdu, 5 May (XINHUA)--A nationwide survey of China's grasslands in 12 provinces and autonomous regions has been completed, according to a national conference just concluded here. Scientists and technicians have collected data on types, grades, distribution, natural conditions of the grasslands and the problems existing in current livestock breeding. They have also drawn 397 maps and written 114 special reports.

The area surveyed totals 16.7 million hectares. Most of the 11 stretches of grasslands surveyed are located in Heilongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan and Xinjiang. China has about 280 million hectares of natural grasslands in the north and 67 million hectares of grass-covered hillsides in the south.

The one-year survey was made to prepare for further development of animal husbandry in China and making rational use of the grasslands.

CALLIGRAPHERS HOLD CONGRESS, FOUND ASSOCIATION

OW051252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Leading calligraphers from all parts of the country gathered here today as the first national congress of calligraphers opened. The founding of the Chinese Calligraphers Association was announced. It will join the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles as its 11th association.

Shu Tong, executive president of the congress presidium, opened the congress. Zhu Dan, noted calligrapher, urged efforts to carry forward the tradition of Chinese calligraphy which has a deep root among the masses.

Congratulating the occasion, Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said the communists' attitude towards the cultural heritage of the world, especially that of their own nation, was to preserve, inherit and carry it forward. He recalled that China had done much in the fields of traditional opera, painting and music over the past three decades, and hoped the founding of the calligraphers association would promote the development of calligraphy as a distinctive art form.

Among the 150 congress delegates are renowned calligraphers who have contributed to this art form and promising young calligraphers. More than 200 guests were invited.

A congratulatory poem by Xu Deheng, 91-year-old vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was read out at the meeting. Xu Deheng, who is a specially invited delegate, was also present. Messages from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Chinese Artists Association, were read out.

The congress also received messages from the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the Japanese Calligraphers Association. The message from the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association said that calligraphy "has contributed immensely to the development of cultural exchanges between the two countries."

The week-long congress will elect a council of the calligraphers association.

ZHANG JINGFU ATTENDS ANHUI YOUTH DAY MEETING

OW051114 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Report on a 4 May meeting sponsored jointly by Anhui Provincial and Hefei Municipal CYL Committees to mark May 4th Youth Day--portion recorded]

[Text] On the morning of 4 May, more than 1,000 CYL members and representatives of young people from all walks of life in Anhui and Hefei gathered together at Hefei's Changjiang Theater to attend a report meeting jointly sponsored by the Anhui Provincial and Hefei Municipal CYL Committees to mark the May 4th Youth Day. Attending the meeting were leading comrades at the provincial level Zhang Jingfu, Yan Youmin, Lan Ganting, Hu Kaiming, Wei Xinyi, (Cheng Rui), (Du Hongben) and others. The report meeting was presided over by Comrade (Wang Qing), acting secretary of the provincial CYL Committee.

[Begin recording] Now let us warmly welcome Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, who will speak to us.

[Zhang Jingfu]: Young comrades: Today's meeting sponsored by the provincial and municipal CYL committees is quite meaningful. The May 4th movement took place in 1919. Today is the 62nd anniversary of this movement; 62 years ago, the masses of students throughout the country, holding aloft the banner of patriotism, launched a firm struggle against imperialism and feudalism and raised the curtain on China's new democratic revolution. This was a major event in the history of the Chinese revolution and an honorable event in the history of China's youth movement. To commemorate this day as Youth Day is of great significance.

For several decades the spirit of the May 4th movement has inspired young people to seek truth and to save and vigorously develop the Chinese nation from one generation to another. To mark the May 4th movement, we must bring into full play the May 4th spirit of patriotism. Young people were determined to save the Chinese nation when our nation was on the verge of extinction. The people would have become slaves without a country.

Times are different now. Our young people today are determined to vigorously develop the Chinese nation, to vie with each other to become pacesetters in the new era and to build the socialist motherland into a nation with highly developed material and spiritual civilization. Only by doing so will it be possible for us to meaningfully mark this May 4th Youth Day. [end recording]

The title of Comrade Zhang Jingfu's speech was "Give Full Play to the May 4th Spirit of Patriotism; Build a Civilized, Prosperous Socialist Motherland." The speech emphasized the following four points:

- Study the contemporary history of the Chinese revolution as well as Chairman Mao's theses on the youth movement.
- Bring into full play the revolutionary traditions of young people in Anhui, cherish the motherland and seek truth.
- Believe in science, understand our own country and unswervingly follow the socialist road.
- Impose strict demands on ourselves and shoulder our responsibilities of the times as masters of our own destiny.

In dwelling upon how to impose strict demands on ourselves, and shoulder our responsibilities as masters of our own destiny, Comrade Zhang Jingfu encouraged young people to bring into full play the revolutionary traditions pioneered by our predecessors; to carry forward the behests of the martyrs and to fulfill the sacred duty of building China into a powerful, civilized, prosperous, socialist nation.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu said that to fulfill this sacred duty, we, first of all, need to steadily follow a correct political orientation and uphold the party's four basic principles. It is necessary to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to do solid work in building socialism as masters of our own destiny. It is essential to foster communist values and morals and to develop socialist spiritual civilization while promoting material civilization.

Efforts must be made to learn from Lei Feng in wholeheartedly serving the people, to actively develop the various activities on "five stresses" and "four beauties," to transform social values and to become pioneers in developing socialist spiritual civilization.

At the report meeting, (Wang Qing), acting secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, commended, on behalf of the provincial CYL Committee, 22 advanced collectives and 95 advanced individuals who had distinguished themselves in learning from Lei Feng and fostering new social values.

#### ANHUI MEETING ON UNIVERSITY IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

OW051919 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Anhui provincial party committee and the Anhui Provincial People's Government held a meeting of university party committee secretaries, presidents and deans in Hefei from 26 April to 3 May. The meeting emphatically discussed the issue of strengthening ideological and political work in the province's institutions of higher learning.

Provincial Vice Governor Wei Xinyi presided over the meeting. Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke. The meeting analyzed the current situation of ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning and maintained that an important task in current ideological and political work in these institutions is eliminating leftist ideological influence among leaders, thereby making all party members resolutely implement the party Central Committee's line, principle and policy.

The meeting pointed out that eliminating leftist ideological influences should be mainly carried out among leading cadres at and above the departmental level and by means of criticism and self-criticism; that historical experiences should be correctly summed up; that a passing mark in ideology should be given only to those who truly deserve it; that the various schools, while concentrating on eliminating leftist ideological influence, must also correct erroneous rightist ideological ideas and trends; and that forceful struggles should be launched against the few youths and students who spread fallacies that violate the four basic principles. The meeting maintained that education in the four basic principles in institutions of higher learning could be integrated with education in patriotism, activities in "five stresses" and "four beauties," and education in communist ideology, ethics and practices.

Everyone agreed that to strengthen ideological and political work, there should be a powerful political workers contingent; that school party committees must organize this contingent well; that the current system of political instructors or class leaders should be further perfected; and that teachers should be mobilized to do routine ideological work among students so that teaching is integrated with ideological and education work.

In his speech Comrade Gu Zhuoxin pointed out that ideological and political work plays an important role in the four modernizations. To strengthen ideological and political work in the new situation, it is important to improve party leadership. In institutions of higher learning, the system of division of labor with individual responsibility under the leadership of the party committee should still be implemented at present. It is necessary to divide the work between the party committee and the school's administrative system, and overcome the problem that the party committee minds not its own business but that of others, so that more time and energy may be allocated the party committee for studying and doing a good job in ideological and political education. These are prior conditions for strengthening ideological and political work in schools.

Comrade Gu Zhuoxin said that ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning mainly means strengthening ideological and political work at the grassroots level, particularly among young students. In carrying out education in the four basic principles among university students, it is necessary to present facts and reason things out, be patient and meticulous, and use persuasion by means of chatting with and befriending students.

The goal of ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning is to encourage and train students to be both Red and expert so that they mature in moral character, wisdom, physique and esthetics in an all-round way.

Provincial Vice Governor Wei Xinyi delivered a summation speech before the conclusion of the meeting.

#### ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW051728 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress was opened in Hefei on 5 May. Gu Zhuoxin, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the plenary session in the morning. (Duan Huiliang), chairman of the provincial nationalities affairs commission; (Zheng Fang), vice chairman of the provincial planning commission; and (Wu Tianren), vice chairman of the provincial capital construction commission; made reports respectively on nationalities work, commodity prices and urban construction.

The meeting will listen to a report by the provincial election commission on direct elections at the county level and a statement by the provincial women's federation on strengthening work on children and juveniles; examine and approve a draft of provisional regulations on some problems in family planning submitted by the Anhui provincial People's Government; examine and approve a draft of regulations--for trial implementation--governing fees charged by people's courts at various levels for economic cases submitted by the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court; discuss and approve a draft of regulations on appointments and dismissals of government personnel--for trial implementation--submitted by the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress; and discuss and approve appointments and dismissals.

Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yand Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue and Li Guangtao, attended the meeting. Wei Xinyi, vice governor; (Shi Jian), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; and (Li Penglin), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers. Also present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the standing committees of 11 newly elected county people's congresses.

#### PLA UNITS IN FUJIAN HELP PREVENT SMUGGLING

OW051633 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] PLA units stationed in Fujian have actively cooperated with local government in strengthening market management, hitting hard at smuggling and speculation activities, maintaining the socialist economic order and ensuring the progress of the four modernizations.

Since the beginning of this year, leading organs of the Fuzhou OLA units have repeatedly issued circulars calling on PLA units to observe discipline and abide by law, be models in following policy rules and regulations and cooperate with local organs in striking hard at smuggling and speculation activities.

PLA units in coastal regions have sent out propaganda groups to propagate policies and law on striking at smuggling and speculation activities among people of local communes and brigades. Many units, in close cooperation with local public security, industrial, commerce and other departments concerned, seized smugglers both on land and at sea.

In the Fuzhou, Quanzhou and Xiamen areas, PLA personnel stationed at traffic hubs, railway or highway stations and wharves assisted local organs in seizing law violators and criminals. While assisting customs houses and coast defense departments in seizing smugglers at sea, PLA naval units stationed in Fujian seized great quantities of contraband goods.

CHEN MUHUA, XU JIATUN ATTEND EXHIBITION IN NANJING

OW052329 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial exhibition of industrial artwares by blind persons and deaf-mutes closed in Nanjing today. The exhibition was attended by more than 10,000 persons. The items on display fully manifest the superiority of the socialist system as well as achievements in calligraphy and painting won by blind persons and deaf-mutes in Jiangsu Province. Deeply impressed by their works, many visitors praised the blind and deaf-mutes for their revolutionary spirit and firm determination to overcome their disability.

The exhibition was also visited by Vice Premier Chen Muhua and other leading comrades of Jiangsu, including Xu Jiatun and Hui Yuyu.

JIANGSU COMFORT GROUP VISITS AREAS HIT BY HAILSTORM

OW051648 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] A comfort group led by Zhou Ze, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor, went to communes and brigades affected by the hailstorm in Taixing and Jingjiang Counties yesterday and today to express sympathy to the masses of commune members in the affected areas.

The comfort group arrived in Yangzhou on 4 May and was promptly briefed by responsible comrades of the Yangzhou Prefectural CCP Committee and the Yangzhou administrative office. The group then proceeded to the (Chengbei) commune in Taixing County to carry out comfort activities. Of the (Chengbei) commune's 26 production brigades, 22 were severely afflicted. At the (Zhangzhuang) and (Guozhuang) production brigades, the comfort group saw that much of the summer-harvested crop was destroyed by the hailstorm and many commune members' houses were damaged. Despite the serious losses caused by the disaster, party members and cadres were leading the masses of commune members simultaneously to keep production work going and rebuild their homes. Comrade Zhou Ze highly praised the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the commune members as masters of the country. The comrades of the comfort group also visited commune members at their homes.

Tomorrow morning the comfort group will go to the (Maqiao) commune in Jingjiang County to make an on-the-spot damage inspection and find out about the masses' problems in production and livelihood that urgently need solution.

The arrival of the comfort group has greatly encouraged the people in the disaster-stricken areas. Cadres and masses in these areas express their determination to turn the solicitude of the party and the government into a driving force, and strive to win the struggle to overcome the effects of the disaster.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS STUDENT ART FESTIVAL

OW060059 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] Under the joint sponsorship of the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, the provincial bureau of higher learning, the provincial federation of students and the provincial federation of library and art circles, several plays were performed in the auditorium of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the evening of 5 May by college students from Jiangsu Province and other parts of China, participating in the national art festival of college students in commemoration of the 62d anniversary of the May 4th youth movement. Attending the performance were Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Zhang Zhongliang, Wang Haisu, responsible personnel of higher-learning institutes in Nanjing, and some 3,000 college students and young people from all walks of life.

Most of the plays performed last night were created by the students, reflecting the spirit of the new era and the young people's dedication to the four modernizations.

JIANGXI'S JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS YOUTH FORUM

OW050527 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] This morning, leading party and government comrades of Jiangxi Province Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkun, Bai Dongcai, Fang Zhichun, Liu Junxiu and Di Sheng met with all representatives attending the provincial forum on learning from Lei Feng, fostering a new atmosphere and becoming vanguards of building socialist spiritual civilization together with representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in Nanchang who distinguished themselves in promoting the "five stresses" [on decorum, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality] and "four beauties" [beauty of the mind, language, behavior and environment]. The meeting took place at the Binjiang guesthouse in Nanchang.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing addressed the forum. He first extended festive greetings to the young people and cordial regards to the broad masses of young workers. In his speech he told of his earnest expectations for young people throughout the province. He hoped that the broad masses of young people in the province would conscientiously uphold the four basic principles, implement the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session of the party, firmly follow the road of realizing Chinese-type modernization, diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and cultural and scientific knowledge and lay a good foundation for grasping skills for building and defending the socialist motherland. They must continue to develop extensively the movement to learn from Lei Feng and activities to foster a new atmosphere and to promote the "five stresses" and "four beauties" to reinvigorate their mental outlook all the more. Comrade Jiang Weiqing said that the young people must adhere to discipline, show concern for the collectives and the masses, struggle against all kinds of erroneous ideas and unhealthy tendencies and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. In short, the young comrades should strive to become the vanguards in building the spiritual civilization and shock troops in advancing the four modernizations.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing also hoped that representatives of the advanced collectives and individuals will guard against arrogance and rashness, and learn from the masses and through practice to develop their leading exemplary role and make contributions toward developing the Chinese nation and the four modernizations.

At the end of the forum, leading provincial party and government comrades had a group picture taken with the representatives.

JIANGXI CCP SECRETARY ADDRESSES PLANTATION MEETING

OW052200 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] At the recent provincial state farm and land reclamation work conference, Liu Junxiu, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, pointed out: Party and government organizations at all levels should strengthen leadership over the plantations [ken zhi chang 1083 2994 1034] and state farms, stabilize the cadre force on these plantations and farms, and educate the cadres, workers and staff members of the plantations and farms to continue to make contributions to developing farming and land reclamation in the province.

In the past 23 years, the plantations not only have provided large quantities of marketable grain, cotton, edible oil, hogs, fish, timber, bamboo and so forth to the state, and made important contributions to developing the national economy in the province, but they have also played a tremendous role in developing and building up the mountainous areas.

Now some people feel that plantations are hard to run. They lack confidence and feel inferior working on plantations. This is wrong. We should value the workers or the plantations, take good care of them and enhance their status. Comrades working on plantations should feel honored and proud of the development and growth of their plantations.

Now, the plantations still have problems. It is necessary to continue to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking and solve the problems in a practical way. It is necessary to establish and perfect responsibility systems that are adapted to the actual conditions of the plantations and conducive to developing production; put an end to the egalitarianism of everyone having an iron rice bowl and eating from the same big pot; and change the state of total dependence on the state. Experience has proved that as long as the local party and government organizations pay attention to and strengthen leadership over the plantations, all the problems can be solved and everything can be done well.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG SHOCK WORKERS MEETING

OW032137 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The second Shanghai municipal meeting of shock workers and shock brigades in the new Long March was opened ceremoniously at the auditorium of the municipal People's Government this afternoon.

Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government and the municipal CPPCC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua and others attended the meeting. Comrade Hu Lijiao made an important speech at the meeting on behalf of the municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal government. (Huang Mengxiu), deputy secretary of the municipal CYL Committee, read a decision of the municipal CYL Committee on commending shock workers and shock brigades in the new Long March.

The honorary title "Shock Worker in the New Long March, Shanghai Municipality, 1981" was conferred on 987 comrades, including (Qiu Liming), young [words indistinct] worker of the No 2 shirt plant; (Gu Zhenhai), young assistant engineer of the No 2 electronic components plant; (Wang Jiankang), attendant of the Zhenjiang eating house; (Shi Hongming), head of the (Xinfeng) production brigade, (Shengqiao) commune, Baoshan County; (Wang Wenyao), worker of the hospital of the 7 May farm; (Shenfulin), deputy leader of the national men's volleyball team; and (Zhang Yuzhu), political instructor of the young Pioneers, (Yiyuan) middle school. The honorary title "Shock Brigade in the New Long March, Shanghai Municipality, 1981" was conferred on 120 advanced youth collectives. The honorary title "Advanced CYL Organization and Advanced CYL Branch, Shanghai Municipality, 1981" was conferred on 47 CYL organizations. The advanced collectives and individuals were also presented with certificates of merit, medals and silk banners.

The municipal CYL Committee called on CYL organizations at all levels and all CYL members and young people in Shanghai to resolutely implement the party Central Committee's policy to further economic readjustment and political stability and actively take part in "shock workers in the new Long March" activities aimed at raising economic results and training competent people.

Five representatives of shock workers and shock brigades in the new Long March spoke and exchanged experiences at the meeting. Present at the meeting as observers were more than 150 reformed backward youths.

#### DRAMA ON LIN BIAO, JIANG QING PERFORMED IN SHANGHAI

OW021008 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The first half "The Incident of 13 September," a drama that caused a sensation in Beijing, was first staged in Shanghai on the evening of 1 May at the conference hall of the air force units stationed in Shanghai.

The full-length play is written and performed by the drama troupe of the air force political department. It has been performed in Beijing over 130 times since early November 1980 and was deeply praised by audiences in the capital. This historical and nonfiction drama primarily exposes the Lin Biao clique and at the same time exposes the collusion between the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques. It identifies the troublemakers of the 10 chaotic years. Those who either passed through or did not pass through the chaotic years will learn historical experiences and lessons from the play.

Many people are mentioned but do not appear in the drama. Thus it reflects history and historical scenes still more vividly. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Wu Faxian and other proletarian revolutionaries, also act vividly and excellently.

The writer is (Ding Yisan), who has also written other dramas, "Chen Yi" and "(Chu Shan)," which are familiar to people in Shanghai.

The drama troupe of the air force political department has come to Shanghai this time to give comfort shows to local air force units. It will give public shows in Shanghai in mid-May.

#### SHANGHAI PLA UNITS HOLD PARADE DEMONSTRATIONS

##### Navy Units

OW020059 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] The PLA Navy units stationed in Shanghai inspected fleet units and held a parade and march-past. The new port at Wusong was festively decorated and signal flags in various colors were seen floating on the eight mighty warships. The five-star Red flag on the top mast and "1 August" army flags at the bow and stern were seen fluttering high in the sky. Fighters and commanders dressed in new summer uniforms were neatly lined up and they seemed exceptionally full of vigor.

Commander Shen Peihua and political commissar (Yu Shanfu) of the PLA Navy units stationed in Shanghai arrived at the port at 0800 and they were greeted with whistles from all the vessels.

Then a parade drill was held. While majestic music sounded, leading comrades extended greetings to the lined up fighters and commanders.

The units resumed parade training and march-past this March in accordance with a request from headquarters.

Representatives of workers, peasants, and students from the neighborhood were also invited to watch the demonstration.

##### Air Force Units

OW011927 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] According to this station's report, leading organs of the PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai held a demonstration of a parade and march-past on 29 April. Some 300 cadres and fighters of these organs participated in the demonstration.

(Song Chaozhi), political commissar of the PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai, spoke at the end of the demonstration. During the last few days various PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai separately held parades and march-pasts at the places where they were stationed.

#### SHANGHAI EDUCATION BUREAU ON SPECIAL CLASSES

OW050846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Shanghai, 5 May (XINHUA)--Some Shanghai primary schools have arranged special classes for retarded children. There are now sixteen such classes with an enrollment of nearly three hundred and fifty pupils, according to the municipal bureau of education.

The West Yanan Road primary school set up a special class in late 1979 and it now has thirteen students between the ages of 6 and 14. The majority of the students have made progress.

Li Qing, a girl of 13, had repeated the first grade five times because she could not read and count. Since she has had special attention she has learned how to read 390 Chinese characters and do simple addition and subtraction.

Tao Cunji, the teacher in charge of the class, said that the children are given medical checkups to determine whether they are mentally retarded and need special help. Besides language and mathematics the curriculum includes music, drawing and physical culture. The study load is kept light with three classes in the morning and two in the afternoon.

To help the mentally retarded children grasp abstract ideas and develop memory, the teachers use games and toys as well as questions and answers and repetition. The teachers try to encourage the children to study, work with their hands and keep themselves clean and tidy.

The school seeks the cooperation of the parents. The teachers visit the homes and explain the problems encountered by the mentally retarded, many of which are not understood by family members. This has helped to improve family relationships and brightened the children's outlook.

Tuition is three yuan per term, the same as the regular students. The municipal bureau of education subsidizes the expenses for extra care, special equipment and toys.

Depending on their capabilities, some of the retarded children complete primary school and go on to middle school. Others remain in primary school till the age of sixteen. After that the municipal bureau of education and the civil affairs departments try to arrange places for them to work.

#### ZHEJIANG CIRCULAR ON UNAUTHORIZED SEIZURE OF LAND

OW011421 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular in connection with policy violations by some leading comrades in Dongyang County who used land they seized in the county seat for private housing construction. The circular called on party organizations at all levels to pay serious attention to similar problems and to adopt effective measures, in light of the actual situations in their localities, to carefully and skillfully solve these problems.

Dongyang County has a large population compared to its land area. Cultivated land is limited to a little over 1/2 mu per capita, which is below average for the province. In the past 2 years, the (Wuyingdian) commune, where the county seat is located, has had more than (?1,000) mu of its land requisitioned or seized by the state, the collective or by private citizens. By the end of last year, the number of private housing units constructed by cadres, workers and staff members already reached 115, of which 50 belong to leading cadres at county, district and commune levels. This has (?led) the masses to comment that if things go on like this there will be no land left for the peasants to plant crops in a few years.

The land plots in the county seat on which these housing units were erected by cadres, workers and staff, particularly in the cases of leading cadres, were mostly requisitioned without authorization from various production teams through establishing personal relationships and offering favors. In some cases the land was even illegally sold and purchased in serious violation of the state's land policy.

Despite repeated stern criticisms by the provincial and prefectoral leaders, the cases of those leading cadres of Dongyang County who seized land for the construction of private houses in violation of the policy remained unsettled for a long time.

Recently, under the direct assistance of the Jinhua Prefectural CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Dongyang County CCP Committee seriously discussed the matter of private housing construction in violation of policy in the light of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." In the discussion everyone expressed his resolve to draw lessons from his mistakes and to correct them. The Standing Committee also adopted (?measures) to handle the cases according to their individual conditions in an effort to educate the cadres and masses.

#### ZHEJIANG COMMEMORATES MAY 4TH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

OW051935 [Editorial Report] Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 May transmits four items on meetings and activities commemorating the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement.

The first item, 3 minutes in length, reports on a meeting of youths in Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou Municipality in commemoration of the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement, held jointly by the Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee and the Hangzhou Municipal CYL Committee in Hangzhou on the morning of 4 May. Nearly 2,000 youth representatives from grassroots units attended the meeting.

According to the report, "provincial and municipal leading Comrades Chen Zuolin, Jiang Baodi, Yuan Fanglie, Li Lanyan, Liu Yifu, He Kexi, (Fang Zhenguo), Chen Anyu and (Gao Zicheng) attended the meeting. Comrade Chen Zuolin spoke at the meeting."

Comrade Chen Zuolin, says the report, called on youth to foster the idea of being masters, carry forward the spirit of hard struggle, work selflessly for the four modernizations and be vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization. According to the report, many advanced units and individuals were commended and given honorary titles at the meeting.

The second item is a 1-and-1/2-minute report on a discussion meeting of representatives of advanced youth collectives and outstanding youths held by the Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee in Hangzhou on the afternoon of 4 May. According to the report, 47 youth representatives from all parts of the province attended the meeting.

The report notes that Yuan Fanglie, vice governor and Standing Committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, attended the discussion meeting. He encouraged the youths present to "inherit and carry forward the glorious May 4th tradition; bring into full play their roles as initiators, backbone and bridge; influence and lead the masses of young people by their own exemplary actions; and make greater achievements in the march toward the four modernizations."

The third item, 2-and-1/2 minutes in length, reports that the Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee and the Hangzhou Municipal CYL Committee jointly held a report meeting in commemoration of the May 4th movement in Hangzhou on 2 May. According to the report, CYL cadres from provincial-level organizations, universities and colleges, the provincial CYL school and districts, bureaus, factories and mines in Hangzhou, more than 500 people in all, attended the meeting.

The report says that Wang Jiayang, Standing Committee member and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP Committee, made a report at the meeting. He talked on the May 4th tradition and called on CYL cadres to "continue to educate the masses of young people on the four basic principles, the revolutionary outlook on life and the spirit to do solid work."

The fourth is a 3-minute item which reports that "on the eve of the 4 May Youth Day, PLA ground, naval and air force units stationed in Zhejiang issued orders to commend a large number of outstanding CYL members and advanced CYL groups, CYL branches and CYL working committees." According to the report, the political department of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District commended 6 advanced collectives and 19 activists in learning from Lei Feng. Advanced CYL branches and CYL members in other PLA units are mentioned in the report.

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEET

OW051406 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Today's eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of Zhejiang's People's Congress has decided that the third session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress be held in Hangzhou on 15 May.

The meeting today discussed the draft work report prepared by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and debated various issues concerning the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress. The meeting believes that preparatory work for convening the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress has been completed. It has decided that this third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress will be convened on 15 May. This session will listen to and examine the work report of the provincial People's Government and examine and adopt the report on Zhejiang's 1981 plan for the development of the national economy as well as Zhejiang's final accounts for 1980 and its budget for 1981. This session will also listen to and examine the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress as well as the work reports of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial Higher People's Procuratorate. It will also discuss other related matters.

Attending today's meeting were Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress Wang Fang, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan and Zhu Zuxiang.

ZHEJIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITIA READJUSTMENT

OW051536 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] A provincial meeting on militia work jointly called by the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government and the Zhejiang Provincial Military District opened on the morning of 5 May.

Zhang Qiliang, deputy commander of the provincial military district, delivered a report at the meeting. He said, the meeting's central tasks were to convey and implement the central organs' directives concerning militia work and guidelines of the militia work conference held by the Nanjing PLA units and to readjust the organization of militia units.

Deputy Commander (Zhang Qiliang) discussed eight points in his report, including the purpose, significance, principle and requirements for readjusting the militia organization; tasks and plans for the readjustment; steps and measures to be taken; ideological and political work for making the militia readjustment a success; and training and education of militia units.

Attending the provincial militia work conference were leaders of the provincial military district, responsible persons of prefectoral and municipal party committees and military subdistricts, responsible persons of county party committees and county people's armed force departments where militia readjustment is being implemented on a trial basis, and representatives from departments concerned of the provincial party committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district.

BRIEFS

**FUJIAN SUGAR OUTPUT**--Fujian's sugar output has been increasing at an annual rate of 23 percent during the last 5 years. Sugar output during the current pressing season is expected to reach 375,000 dun, more than doubling the record year of 1966. The rapid growth is the result of the provincial effort in arousing the peasants' initiative to grow more sugarcane and in tapping the potential of existing sugar processing plants. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 25 Apr 81 OW]

**SHANDONG COAL PRODUCTION**--The Shandong provincial coal industry overfulfilled first quarter coal production plans. It produced an extra 120,000 tons of raw coal and 11,000 tons of dressing coal. The tunneling footage plan was overfulfilled by 4,900 meters. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 81 SK]

SHANDONG AGRICULTURAL READJUSTMENT--Jinan, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Shandong Province has obtained obvious economic results by readjusting the internal structure of agriculture. Statistics for 1978 and 1980 show: The area of grain crops decreased from 78 million mu to 73.31 million mu, but grain output increased from 45.76 billion jin to 47.68 billion jin; the area of cotton increased from 9,412,000 mu to 11,050,000 mu, and total cotton output increased from 3,080,000 dan to 10,740,000 dan; the area of peanuts increased from 7,336,000 mu to 9,360,000 mu, and total peanut output increased from 18.78 million dan to 28.08 million dan; and per capita distribution among commune members increased from 68.4 yuan to 105.2 yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 29 Apr 81 OW]

SHANGHAI LITERARY PAPER--A weekly paper on literature will be published in Shanghai beginning 1 April 1981. The paper, entitled WENXUE BAO [LITERARY PAPER], will report on literary news at home and abroad, activities of writers and new publications on literature. It will also carry articles on basic knowledge of literature and will answer questions asked by readers. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 81 OW]

SHANGHAI SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY--The Shanghai shipbuilding industry overfulfilled the production quota for the first quarter of this year. During this period, several freighters were completed or under construction for foreign countries. They included 1 of 17,500 tons and 3 of 16,000 tons each. On 31 March the Shanghai municipal shipbuilding industry bureau held a meeting to review the work of the first quarter and to formulate the work plan for the second quarter. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Mar 81 OW]

SHANGHAI FEED SHORTAGE--The counties on the outskirts of Shanghai were hit by natural disasters in 1980. The poor grain harvest last year has caused a shortage of feed for domestic animals and fowl this year. The transport departments in the counties have organized large numbers of boats to bring in feed for the livestock industry in the rural areas. As of 31 March, 210,000 tons of corn, 68,000 tons of bran and 80,000 tons of other kinds of feed had been delivered to communes and production brigades, initially easing the acute feed shortage. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Apr 81 OW]

SHANGHAI METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY--In the past 2 years the Shanghai Municipal Metallurgical Industry Bureau increased production of sheet steel substitutes to 480,000 dun. This enabled the city to achieve 90 percent self-sufficiency in the supply of steel products and non-ferrous metals for the production of consumer goods. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Apr 81 OW]

SHANGHAI TIMBER SUPPLY--The Shanghai Municipal Timber Supply Corporation actively procures timber to meet the city's production needs. Early this year the corporation procured some 270,000 cubic meters of timber from Heilongjiang, Jilin and Fujian Provinces. The corporation attaches special attention to procuring timber for the light and textile industries to meet production needs. In addition, the corporation supplied timber for housing construction and furniture production. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Apr 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG POWER PROJECT--Zhejiang Province has begun the construction of another large electric power project--the Qililong-Jinhua-Quzhou 220,000-volt power supply and transformer project. The 167-kilometer project will link the Funchunjiang power plant in the north with the Quzhou (Shabu) substation in the south, cutting across the Jinhua-Quzhou Basin and passing the Fuchun Jiang, Pu Jiang and Wu Jiang. The project includes the building of the Jinhua substation with a transforming capacity of 240,000 kilovolt-ampere and the expansion of the 220,000-volt (Shabu) substation. On completion, the project will increase western Zhejiang's power supply by 140 percent, improve Zhejiang's power grid structure, alleviate contradictions in power supply and demand and promote agricultural and industrial production. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81 OW]

HENAN MAKES PREPARATIONS AGAINST SPRING FLOODS

HK060750 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Summary] The Henan provincial antiflood command recently held an antiflood work conference in Zhengzhou and demanded that all places attach importance to taking precautions against floods and make good preparations. Dai Suli, acting provincial governor and commander of the provincial antiflood command; Cui Guanghua, vice provincial governor and deputy commander of the provincial antiflood command; and (Wang Chipin), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district and deputy commander of the provincial antiflood command, also attended and spoke.

After having dealt with the fine situation of the province's water conservancy construction projects, the conference pointed out: "Due to the long-term drought situation, the ideology of the cadres and masses has become indifferent and they lack ideological preparation to combat flooding. The antiflood standards of 12 large reservoirs, 34 medium-size reservoirs and some 750 small reservoirs are very low and the quality of these reservoirs is very poor. The embankments of the main channels have many hidden dangers. In particular, these channels are blocked and have not yet been thoroughly cleared. The phenomenon of sabotage of water conservancy projects has not yet been eliminated. We must have a clear understanding of these weak links. We must by no means slacken our vigilance and leave things to chance."

The conference demanded: "All places must implement the principle of regarding precautions as the main task. Proceeding from taking precautions against floods, they must use the time now to make good preparations against possible flooding. They must concentrate their forces to complete all antiflood projects. The work of eliminating the dangers to and consolidating the reservoirs and channels should be included in this year's plan and it must be completed before wheat is reaped. All places must also ensure that a small number of other projects are completed before the flood season. It is essential to resolutely eliminate the obstacle in the channels and take measures to raise the antiflood standards. It is also necessary to strengthen leadership over antiflood work and strengthen the sense of organization and discipline. We must quickly establish antiflood commands at all levels which should begin their work on 15 May. Antiflood leading comrades at all levels must make on-the-spot inspections of antiflood preparatory work and solve the existing problems." The conference also demanded: "If flooding does occur, the antiflood leading comrades must personally go to the forefront to direct antiflood work and strictly carry out the responsibility system. They must do well in organizing emergency squads and should have conducted technical training for them beforehand. The departments concerned, such as the departments of materials, commerce, supply and marketing, railways, posts and telecommunications, meteorology and hydrology must make concerted efforts and fight together to ensure a victory in the antiflood struggle."

The conference also made special arrangements for flood-fighting along the Huang He and the Qin He. It demanded that the cadres and masses along the Huang He be mobilized to make good preparations against floods. It put forth: "This year's antiflood task is that the Huayuankou station of the Huang He must make preparations to handle 22,000 cubic meters of floodwaters per second while the small antiflood general station of the Qin He must make preparations to handle 4,000 cubic meters of floodwaters per second to ensure that there will be no breaks at any of the large embankments." It called on all people to take precautions against flooding and to do their best to minimize a potential natural disaster.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS MAY DAY SOIREE

OW051654 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] On the evening of 4 May, the Hubei Provincial CYL Committee, the Hubei provincial Federation of Youths and the Hubei provincial Federation of Students jointly held a literary and art soiree at Wuchang's (Hongshan) auditorium to ceremoniously mark the 62<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the "May 4th" movement.

Chen Pixian, (Li Wei) and other leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government joined over 1,700 young people at the soiree where spare-time literary and art propaganda teams of the nine institutions of higher learning in the Wuchang-Hankou area gave over a dozen splendid literary and art performances.

(Wu Yande), noted young singer and Standing Committee member of the provincial federation of youths, sang "My Young Friends," "Comrade Lei Feng Is Again Among Us" and other songs, winning warm applause from the young people.

#### HUBEI RIBAO ON PLA WRITER'S CONTROVERSIAL SCRIPT

HK051450 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Du Zheming [2629 0772 2494]: "Commenting on the 'Bitterness' and 'Love' in 'Bitter Love'"]

[Text] After going through all kinds of hardships and difficulties for his own motherland, a man, who is infatuated with his country and his people, is finally spurned by the motherland as a criminal. Covered all over with cuts and bruises, this dog-tired man throws himself into the arms of his motherland. This tragedy is contained in the film script "Bitter Love,"

The leading character in "Bitter Love" is painter Ling Chenguang. Because he is wanted by the police for his participation in the 1976 5 April movement, he hides in the reed marshes, thus unfolding a series of shocking scenes: fugitive Ling Chenguang lives like a "savage." "With disheveled hair and a dirty face and with his stomach rumbling with hunger," he catches a fish, "hurriedly uses his fingernails to scale the fish and then gobble up the uncooked fish." He is in constant dread of a sudden emergence of his pursuers. These scenes strike the readers as new at first glance. However, if the readers briefly ponder the scenes, they will feel that the scenes are unconvincing and unbelievable. Fugitive Ling Chenguang temporarily hides in the reed marshes in order to avoid meeting his pursuers. This is understandable. But is it really possible for him to hide from summer to winter? Are there a few evildoers or is the whole society hostile to Ling Chenguang? If only a few evildoers are hostile to him, then is it conceivable that in a place not completely cut off from the outside world, nobody sympathizes with and feels pity for him and nobody comes to his aid financially. There is another fugitive in the film script. This fugitive is Feng Hansheng, a professor of history, who meets Ling Chenguang by chance. To protect his book on the so-called historical truth from violation, Professor Feng Hansheng winds his original manuscript around his waist and hides in the reed marshes. People who have a little general knowledge of life know that it is very easy to hide an original manuscript and that it is rather unsafe for one to carry such a manuscript on oneself. It is completely senseless for a person to hide in reed marshes to protect his manuscript. This old man who claims to have worked "wonders" in moral character and honestly is portrayed by the film script as an expert in stealing. Is this not contradictory?

The script's portrayal does not conform to the realities of life. It not only vigorously describes the tragic experiences of Ling Chenguang and others during the "Great Cultural Revolution" but also portrays many scenes that form striking contrasts between the new and old societies: At the time of the old society, Ling Chenguang flees his country and goes into self-imposed exile in the reed marshes. The cracks of the rifles of the Kuomintang special agents pursuing Ling Chenguang are linked to the new society's cracks of rifles and shouts pursuing Ling. Several major characters in the film script are persecuted and castigated and drift from place to place with their families broken up and decimated both before and after liberation. The script's exaggeration of "bitterness" has made us feel that : 1) neither old China nor new China can enable the Chinese people to break away from the shadows of suffering; 2) during the "Great Cultural Revolution," China was full of the forces of darkness and not a streak of light could be seen in the country. The script shows this very erroneous ideological inclination.

It is known to all that it was the birth of new China and the establishment of the socialist system that delivered the Chinese people from the abyss of misery, thus enabling them to become the masters of the country. Since the founding of the PRC 30 years ago, we have made great economic and social advances which old China, with a history of several thousand years, had never made. It is true that there have been sufferings and setbacks on our road of advance. However, such sufferings and setbacks were not created by the socialist system but were created by antisocialist elements. Moreover, these elements will eventually be and are currently being eliminated by our party and the people. There is an essential distinction between our ability to eliminate these elements and the working people's inability in the old society to break away from the suffering caused by class oppression. We should also see that even at the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amok, our country was not completely in the dark. At that time, Premier Zhou and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation were the mainstay of the nation and were just like mythological pillars supporting the heavens, and the masses of people carried on a tenacious struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." However, the film script does not accurately reflect through the figure Ling Chenguang the awakening and power of the people which are hard facts of history. The script also does not bring to light the inexorable trend that light is bound to triumph over darkness.

Much of the script "Bitter Love" is devoted to describing the tender feelings of Ling Chenguang and others toward the motherland. Although they wander aimlessly in foreign countries, their hearts are consistently true to the motherland. To return to the embrace of the motherland, they abandon their cozy and affluent life overseas and "are willing to lead a primitive life in China!" However, according to the script, the motherland is so unfeeling and callous, with the result that Ling Chenguang and Feng Hansheng have no choice but to liken themselves to those lovers who have lost their beloved ones and to liken their "love" for the motherland to "one-sided and unrequited love." The script describes the deep love between a young man and a young woman and improperly contrasts such love with the motherland's unfeelingness and fickleness, thus erroneously blurring the distinction between the concept of motherland and the concept of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which are two completely different concepts. We are nurtured and brought up by the motherland who shares weal and woe with her sons and daughters. When her sons and daughters suffer hardships and calamities, the motherland also suffers devastation and oppression. The Kuomintang reactionaries, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are or were just evil forces and are or were merely the motherland's moths, scum and enemies. They definitely cannot substitute as our motherland. It is true that because of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the people endured undeserved sufferings and sacrifices. However, we must see that this calamity occurred after Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had usurped part of the party and state power. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," the party quickly adopted measures to correct mistakes made during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and to remove the serious consequences caused by such mistakes. Facts show that our party and the masses of people breathe the same air and have the same destiny. Our socialist motherland belongs to the people and takes good care of the people. How could we say that our party and our socialist motherland do not love their sons and daughters just because of the personal misfortunes we suffered during the "Great Cultural Revolution?"

There is no such thing in the world as love without reason or cause. Loving a person and being the beloved are always mutually conditional and have a reciprocal causation. The so-called "one-sided and unrequited love" is a kind of "love" that can hardly be maintained. This kind of "love" will inevitably be changed into rejection and abandonment. Precisely because of this, Ling Chenguang, a character who is vigorously praised by the script as the motherland's "unrepentant lover," is unable to persuade his daughter Xingxing not to go abroad. Xingxing asks him the following question: "Father, you love this country of ours and you are sorrowfully reluctant to leave this country...but does this country love you?" To Ling Chenguang, this question is like "a thunderbolt."

He is so shocked by this question that "his body is shaking," "with his hands on the wall" and he "is unable to answer this question." According to Xingxing's argument, the love she needs is not obtainable in China and is only obtainable in foreign countries. Several leading figures in the script have all gone abroad. Their major reason for going abroad is that the "motherland" cannot give them "love." They think that going abroad will enable them to achieve their ambitions, accomplish great tasks and have happiness. When Ling Chenguang is living abroad, he puts on Western-style clothes, travels by limousine, holds his own art exhibitions with an extremely dignified air and is admired and respected wherever he goes. His overseas lot and his lot in China are as far apart as heaven and earth! What kind of ideas and feelings are conveyed by these descriptions?

The script "Bitter Love" presents a striking contrast between the characters' "love" for the motherland and their "bitterness" caused by the motherland. Therefore, they completely lose their ground and foundation for "loving" the motherland. By presenting this striking contrast, the script not only cannot stimulate the people's spirit of patriotism but also makes people feel that the socialist motherland is not worth "loving" and should not be "loved." We think that this is a blasphemy of patriotic ideas and is also a violation of the four basic principles.

#### BRIEFS

HENAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Zhengzhou, 1 May (XINHUA)--Henan Province is one of China's major textile bases. It has 1.2 million spindles and a printing and dyeing capacity of 450 million meters. Yet in 1979 Henan's total textile output was only one-fifth that of Shanghai and its total profit only 13 percent that of Shanghai despite Henan's textile capacity being half that of Shanghai. But last year it achieved results by learning Shanghai's experience in production techniques and management and added nearly 5,000 kinds of new products and specifications. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 1 May 81 OW]

HUBEI HIGHWAY RIVER BRIDGE--Wuhan, 2 May (XINHUA)--A new highway bridge over the third stream of the Yangtze River at the multi-purpose Gezhouba hydro-electric project was open to traffic on May Day after 2 years' construction. The 762-meter-long bridge links Yichang city with Gezhouba where China's biggest water control project is under construction. Built with prestressed reinforced concrete, the bridge can accommodate lorries carrying 54 tons. The bridge is 44 meters high, allowing the passage of freighters and passenger vessels even in the high water season. Its biggest span is 158 meters, second longest in China. The gigantic Gezhouba project includes a 2,561-meter-long dam, two power stations with a total generating capacity of 2,715,000 kilowatts, a big reservoir and three shipping locks. The turbulent Yangtze was stemmed in early January, and construction is now going on to finish the dam, of which 213 were already completed last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 2 May 81 OW]

HUNAN TOBACCO ACREAGE--Hunan Province has overfulfilled this year's tobacco planting plan by transplanting tobacco seedlings on more than 684,000 mu of land. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 Apr 81 OW]

HUNAN PREFECTURE WINDSTORM--Shaoyang Prefecture, Hunan, was hit by strong winds and a tornado over Force 10 at 1330 on 2 May. All seven counties in the prefecture have sustained losses. In Dongkou County, 33 of the 38 communes were afflicted; 8 people were killed, 5 of whom had been dashed to the ground after being whirled into the air by the tornado; more than 2,100 houses and some 1,800 mu of farmland were ruined; and cotton, soybeans, wheat, rape and other crops were seriously damaged. This wind disaster has been rarely seen in the past 30 years. (Liu Zheng) and (He Guangde), responsible comrades of the prefectural CCP Committee, have gone to the afflicted areas to inspect the damage in Dongkou County has also sent eight work groups to carry out emergency rescue work. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81 OW]

JIN MING SPEAKS AT HEBEI CCP COMMITTEE SESSION

HK051435 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee Discipline Inspection Committee recently held its second plenary session in Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province. The session conveyed and studied the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and made arrangements for implementing that spirit in the province. Comrade Jin Ming, provincial CCP Committee first secretary, attended the session and spoke.

Comrade Jin Ming stressed in his speech that it is necessary to strengthen the party's sense of organization and discipline, uphold the four basic principles, uphold the party's political and ideological lines and promote party work style and defend party discipline. This ensures success in further readjusting the economy and further stabilizing the political situation, but the most important thing is that party work style involves the life and death of the party. He demanded that CCP committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels seriously study and implement the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Leading cadres of the CCP committees at all levels must all take the lead in promoting party work style. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and regularly study the situation of party work style. It is necessary to vigorously support discipline inspection work, enabling the discipline inspection committees to play a better role in promoting party work style and strictly observing party discipline.

The session held: The province has scored remarkable achievements in discipline inspection work over the past year. Discipline inspection organs at all levels have been gradually established and perfected. These organs have done a lot of work in implementing the guiding principles, conducting investigation of cases and solving leftover historical problems. Party work style has been enhanced and a healthy atmosphere has prevailed.

The session studied and decided the key points of this year's party discipline inspection work: 1) It is necessary to safeguard the four basic principles and ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies; 2) correct the sinister trends in the economic structure; and 3) continue to oppose and correct the practice of seeking privileges.

The session stressed and pointed out that we must regard the main orientations and goals of upholding party discipline and promoting party work style as the current practical problems. We must make great efforts to discover problems created since the announcement of the guiding principles. In dealing with the problems and observing party discipline, we must pay attention to eliminating influence of leftist ideology and must work in accordance with the policies. We must give authentic evidence, accurately determine the nature of the cases and adopt perfect and appropriate measures to deal with the cases. We must be cautious in dealing with people and leave some margin, and must meet in person those who provide relevant materials and put forth suggestions. When we wage criticism through circulars or in the press, we must pay attention to the sense of propriety. We must not make generalizations, taking only a very small number or certain individual phenomena into account. At the same time, we must pay attention to publicizing positive examples. It is necessary to vigorously commend good party members and cadres who strictly observe discipline and boldly boycott unsavory trends. We must popularize positive examples of correcting an error when one becomes aware of it, changing prevailing habits and customs and giving play to good traditional work styles. In short, we must be bold in carrying out discipline inspection and unremittingly struggle against unsavory trends. Simultaneously, we must learn the devices of carrying out general education on party work style and discipline by means of employing typical examples. By doing this, we enable the lofty image of the party to appear before the people.

HEBEI RIBAO COMMENTS ON SHORT STORY 'SECRETARY'

HK020246 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Zhou Yinzeng [0719 5593 2582]: "A Figure Untrue to Life, an Atypical Environment--Commenting on the Short Story 'The Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary'"]

[Text] The short story "The Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary" (referred to below as the "Secretary") written by Li Keling [2621 0344 7227], a writer in Hebei Province, was published in issue No 9 of YALU JIANG, a literary publication. Recently, we have read other articles either criticizing or praising the short story "Secretary." As one who has read and who is concerned about this short story, as writer of this article, I would like to express my own opinions about this short story and the several commentaries on it, hoping that the writer of this short story and the readers will in turn point out my mistakes.

The reform of the cadre system was put forward at the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It changed the life tenure system of the leaders, enabling old cadres to retire and simultaneously enabling young, learned and professional people to become cadres. This in fact touched on one of the major issues of our social life. The theme of the "Secretary" was also the retirement of old cadres and the reform of the cadre system. The "Secretary" is a story of a newly appointed provincial CCP Committee first secretary who takes the lead in asking to retire. His deeds influence other old cadres in the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; and subsequently, all cadres who are over 60 decided to "give up their posts." The story has drawn people's attention since the theme is quite extraordinary and the main character is such a high-level cadre as a provincial CCP Committee first secretary which other writers had rarely mentioned. However, it is unfortunate that this short story brings about negative social effects. Reading the story, people will find from its specific plot and portraits that the main characters and environment of the story are atypical and unrealistic. It is a largely distorted story of life fabricated according to certain concepts and divorced from real life.

## I

The writer has tried hard to portray the provincial CCP Committee first secretary as the main character of the story. However, as readers of the story, we find it hard to show respect or feelings for this great character. On the contrary, what we realize is that his deeds do not accord with his responsibilities, ideology and policies.

It is unrealistic and illogical for a provincial CCP Committee first secretary to retire after taking up the post for just a couple of months. As it says in the beginning of the story, the provincial CCP Committee first secretary is one of a "small number of high-level cadres throughout the country." They have been directly designated by the CCP Central Committee since the smashing of the "gang of four" and shoulder great responsibilities in implementing the line, principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee and turning chaos into order. The first secretary in the story is an ambitious comrade who has "requested on his own accord to go to the localities to 'turn chaos into order.'" Thus, it is incredible that he begins "purposely and in a scheduled way" to arrange for his retirement a few months after he takes office. Does it mean that his retirement is one of the major aspects of his "request on his own accord to go to the localities to 'turn chaos to order?'" Is he designated first secretary by the CCP Central Committee in accordance with a certain plan? Appointing a provincial CCP Committee first secretary is a significant decision of the CCP Central Committee and is given meticulous consideration. Thus, is it possible for the first secretary in the story to recklessly quit shortly after his appointment? In light of this, we see that his deeds not only run counter to his original intention but also fail to live up to the CCP Central Committee's expectations. Of course, it is possible for literary and art works to fabricate plots so long as they do not violate the logic of life. In order to write a story on a provincial CCP Committee first secretary, it is necessary to consider the actual situation of our country's political life and the appointment of a small number of high-level cadres such as a provincial CCP Committee first secretary.

Literary and art works must pay attention to reality in every detail, since this is related to the credibility of the works. When a literary work becomes incredible, it will no longer have any educational significance.

Here, let us take a look at what this newly appointed provincial CCP Committee first secretary does during the few months from the day he takes office until the day he decides to retire.

He does three things: First, he finds a solution to the problem concerning the arrangement and transfer of children of members of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee. Second, he decides to construct the Chunhuyuan, a high-class residential area for the members of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee who have already reached retirement age. Third, he conducts a surprise examination for members of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee and reorganizes the group of Standing Committee members according to the results of the examination. These three things are in fact interrelated and in fact amount to one thing--preparing ground for the Standing Committee members who are above 60 to retire. Obviously, the provincial CCP Committee first secretary is making preparations for old Standing Committee members to retire when he makes arrangements for their children and constructs the Chunhuyuan for them. By doing this, he shows concern for these old cadres and their dependents. At the same time, the examination serves to force part of the Standing Committee members to retire. All this seems to coincide with what Wu Lin realizes at a later stage that "the secretary has been purposely and in a scheduled way doing these things in the few months while he is in office." These are the "brilliant achievements" of the first secretary. As a matter of fact, do his deeds result in enhancing or in losing his reputation? We believe the latter and not the former to be the case. The evidence is as follows:

He does not grasp major issues but grasps minor things. This in fact encourages and gives rise to privilege-seeking and sinister trends. Since assuming office, he was never concerned about the implementation of the line, principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee and never did anything to turn chaos into order, criticize the ultraleftist trend or implement various policies. On the contrary, he makes great efforts in arranging jobs for and transferring the Standing Committee members' children and personally grasps the construction of Chunhuyuan. This provincial CCP Committee first secretary tries to personally participate in everything. He not only pays several visits to the farm in order to understand the situation of Wu Lin's children, but also personally oversees the examination for the cadres' children, and participates in the admission work organized by several literary and art groups. Furthermore he personally designs and "supervises" the construction of the Chunhuyuan, "working with the workmen every evening to transport bricks." However, as a result of his hard work, he has lost his good reputation instead of earning a better one. Reading the story, people will naturally ask what is the point of rearranging jobs for the cadres' children when they are not unemployed but are only dissatisfied with their present employment. Insisting on being transferred to Beijing, some of the cadres' children ask the first secretary to do something to provide for separated couples to live together again. The provincial CCP Committee first secretary takes care of and satisfies all these groundless demands. The secretary ignores the fact that there are a large number of unemployed youths in the province, a large number of separated couples who want to live together again and a large number of people who want to move into Beijing. All of them are waiting for the care and concern of the first secretary. This provincial CCP Committee first secretary is neither criticizing and restricting privilege-seeking nor opposing sinister trends. On the contrary, he is making use of his status and power to accommodate and encourage privilege-seeking and sinister trends.

Although his decision on constructing the Chunhuyuan encounters opposition from the people, he is determined and pays no attention to people's contentions because he has never intended to enjoy comforts himself. We can recommend the point that the first secretary is displaying a good work style and living a plain life himself. However, it does not mean that it is correct and reasonable to construct such a high-class residential area which is not urgently needed.

The short story describes a very beautiful courtyard in Chunhuyuan with "painted winding corridors and waterside pavilions," and "a big garden filled with beautiful flowers and a veranda from which people can fish." Inside the house, there is electricity and gas and air conditioning. In the course of economic readjustment, at a time when the CCP Central Committee has issued several orders demanding that all areas reduce the scale of capital construction and forbidding areas to construct buildings or halls, one wonders if the provincial CCP Committee first secretary has the power to construct such a high-class residential area in violation of financial and administrative discipline. In addition to this, the short story also says that there is already a building where the members of the Standing Committee reside. We believe that the housing conditions they already enjoy exceed those of other cadres, not to mention those of the masses. Thus, there is obviously no need to construct other residential premises for these cadres; and conscientious cadres should also turn down the offer of such an extravagant material life. Therefore, the decision on constructing the Chunhuyuan reveals that this provincial first secretary is deviating from the principles and exceeding his authority in disregard of the policies. Does such a description mean to praise or speak ill of this first secretary?

To the reader, the first secretary is a man who makes arbitrary decisions and takes peremptory actions, not taking democracy into consideration. As a first secretary, he has acted like a savior from his first day in office. He does not practice collective leadership and never consults the "group" of the Standing Committee members when he makes any decisions. For instance, even Secretary-General Wu Lin knows nothing about the examination conducted by the first secretary for the children of the Standing Committee members and is only notified by his own children to attend the examination. The first secretary's decision on constructing the Chunhuyuan is an arbitrary one. In addition to this, he even decides to temporarily suspend the deputy director of the civil affairs bureau from his duties for an inspection and appoints Xiao Get to take his place. He also appoints Wang Yiqiu, a former prefectoral CCP Committee deputy secretary who has been wrongly convicted and is still in jail, to conduct the surprise examination for 100 cadres at and below Standing Committee member level. Furthermore, the provincial CCP Committee secretary also decides to reorganize the provincial CCP Committee. None of this squares with the party's principle of collective leadership, and at the same time it damages the first secretary's reputation.

The first secretary is also very reckless in dealing with such an important issue as re-organizing the provincial CCP Committee. A surprise examination alone is insufficient to reflect the actual standard of the cadres. How can he appoint or dismiss so many high-level cadres by judging their performance on a single examination? Our party's policy toward the cadres always opposes judging the cadres by a single occasion. On the contrary, we must judge them by their integrity and ability shown in their work over a long period of time. The experiences of the cadres, particularly the high-level cadres such as the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee members, are too rich and versatile to be tested by only one examination. It is an oversimplification to mechanically propose a retirement age to decide the cadres' length of service. Despite the fact that the promotion of young, learned and professional people to the cadre level is of strategic significance, the metabolism of the cadre force, not to mention other functions, is a process in which the old and young cadres work together and the old cadres pass on their experience to the young ones. It is wrong, on the one hand, to hamper, ossify and resist reform of the cadre system, and also wrong, on the other hand, to carry out reforms in a hasty and oversimplified way such as fixing a retirement age.

When we carry out reforms which conform to the interests of the people, whether they are urgent or not, we must take meticulous and appropriate measures. We must be patient and understand that it is not possible to accomplish everything in one day.

Therefore, it is necessary to promote ideological education for everyone, to enable everyone to spontaneously and actively participate in reforms. The provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee members neither favor nor support the measures and results of the reforms put forth by the provincial CCP Committee first secretary. People respond to his revolutionary declaration and resolution with nonchalance. "The Standing Committee members act stupid, like deaf-mutes." "Instead of being explosive like salt thrown in a pot of boiling oil, the reforms are as ineffective as a stinging bullet fired into a bale of cotton." At the same time, "a few aged and middle-aged Standing Committee members headed by Wu Lin" are determined to "have a debate with the first secretary again." This shows that the first secretary is not supported by this "group of people" in making these several significant decisions. He not only fails to do a good job in education the Standing Committee members but also fails to promote ideological work among his wife and children. His wife is sad and cries when she learns that the first secretary has decided to retire. Consequently, the first secretary has to beg her and his children "to obey him this time." It is even stranger when this great first secretary reveals his secret in front of his family, saying: "Do you think I really want to resign from the political arena!" and then "weeps with his wife and children." This means that he only wants to play an exemplar' role in proposing retirement but is in fact reluctant to retire. Is his thinking and behavior normal? Some other commentaries have interpreted his contradictory psychology and two-sided character as "possessing both blood and flesh," and that "he is not divine and has to struggle ideologically when he decides to give his post to a better qualified person on his own accord." However, the commentaries also added that he has "acquired the communist outlook on life." In my opinion, this interpretation is contradictory, farfetched and unconvincing.

Studying the above analysis, the character praised by the "Secretary"--the provincial CCP Committee first secretary--is a distorted and unrealistic figure who does not deserve the people's respect.

## II

In order to throw a positive light on the appointment of the provincial CCP Committee first secretary, the writer portrays in gray tones the working atmosphere of the provincial CCP Committee organs and the visages of the cadres. The arrival of the first secretary is like a warm breeze blowing toward the provincial CCP Committee courtyard, which seems like an area of stagnant water. However, the situation is greatly exaggerated. It is impossible not to find any positive factors nor promising phenomena in such a big organization as a provincial CCP Committee. Thus, I conclude that these circumstances are unrealistic and atypical. They deviate from the atmosphere of the provincial CCP Committee organizations established after the fifth plenary session. In the story, there are only a few other cunning and cautious figures besides Wu Lin, the secretary general of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee, and the deputy director of the organization affairs bureau, who do not know how to do anything but flatter people, engage in privilege-seeking and seek personal interests. (It is necessary to point them out since the story mainly portrays these two figures; perhaps this portrayal has a certain significance.) Human relationships in the story are built on mutual suspicion and doubt, and the situation is very unstable, in which people can hardly take care of themselves. "The people suddenly seem to be strangers to each other, staring at others mysteriously. They only slow down their pace for a while for the sake of politeness and then quickly turn and run in the opposite direction." These high-level cadres are shocked when they hear the news that the newly appointed provincial CCP Committee first secretary is on his way to their province, and worry that "when the city gate catches fire, the fish in the moat will suffer [i.e. innocent bystanders get into trouble in a disturbance]." Certain people here are living an idle life, "sitting at their glass-topped desks with a cup of strong tea in one hand and a piece of 'reference material' in the other." They begin to worry that this kind of life will soon vanish. People here are all suffering from certain mental diseases, living in melancholy and fear. They worry that the "Provincial CCP Committee organs will have to suffer a lot later" when they realize that the newly appointed provincial CCP Committee first secretary is so experienced and renowned and has the "spirit of whole-hearted devotion."

"Without understanding the actual situation of the new leadership level, they absolutely will not take any reckless action" in order not to "sacrifice themselves for nothing." Here, the writer portrays a CCP Committee organ as a place in the old society where there is internal strife, internal elimination of one another, factional struggle and scramble for power and profits.

Among the 21 Standing Committee members, another provincial CCP Committee secretary, Ren Pingchuan, is also mentioned in addition to the provincial CCP Committee first secretary and Wu Lin. Ren Pingchuan is already 78 years old and very weak, and is at present convalescing in Binhai Municipality. Besides drawing circles on the documents sent to him, his main job is to ensure that his son enjoys the privilege of living in a "bungalow which has an area of 160 square meters surrounded by grassland." Another provincial CCP Committee deputy secretary, Lao Jia, appears as well. He is 67 years old and is in charge of the industrial and communications front. He faints in the examination hall when he finds the questions on the examination paper too difficult for him. Besides these characters, there are two young members of the provincial CCP Committee, Xiao Ge and Xiao Ma. These two only retain their "rebel temper" (such as always asking the first secretary to wake up and escape disaster at the last moment, otherwise they will pull him down) but they do not play the specific role of being the new force among the Standing Committee members. When dealing with a murder case in Guancun, Xiao Ma even promotes feudal and patriarchal activities, making use of his power to harbor the party of the troublemakers. Although Xiao Ge is one of the most successful candidates in the examination and becomes the principal candidate for the coming party congress, we cannot see in the short story his intelligence and achievements which qualify him for this position. Regarding the rest of the Standing Committee members, they are just yes-men and are at the mercy of others. This is why they feel shocked, upset and act like they are "being fooled" at the moment when they lose power. Some of them are even reluctant to step down from the political arena and dispute with the first secretary...

This is how the writer of the "Secretary" portrays our provincial CCP Committee organ and its leadership group where there is no brillance, no vitality and no hope. Thus, it is reasonable for people to doubt the retirement of the newly appointed first secretary under such circumstances. The secretary retreats before accomplishing his goals and leaves a mess. If the provincial CCP Committee is reorganized on such a basis, how can the provincial CCP Committee shoulder the great responsibility of turning chaos to order and pushing forward the four modernizations?

### III

In affirming its appraisal of this short story, an article stated: "Regarding literary and art creations, we cannot simply 'take our seat according to the number on the ticket.'" It also added: "The 'Secretary' is neither a newsletter nor a literary report. It is a fiction, a fabrication." "The provincial CCP Committee first secretary in the story is only an imaginary character, not a true figure." "The representative environment in the short story is also fabricated since the writer of the story does not clearly say where the story takes place." It seems these remarks are aimed at one thing: It is unreasonable for the critics to say that the story is untrue when the story is only a fabrication. In fact, it is really silly if we make every character and incident in a literary work tally with real life in order to judge whether the literary work is reflecting life or not. Fiction cannot be separated from fabrication. However, is it true that all fabricated stories are representative and accurately reflect life? We can only make a conclusion through serious analysis in accordance with the scientific laws governing literary and art works.

There are two kinds of fabrication: First, being familiar with real life. On the basis of mastering a great deal of literary raw material gathered from life, the writer of a story refines, processes and reshapes these materials, thus fabricating the plot and figures in the literary work. This kind of fabrication is in fact a concentration and typification of life. It comes from life, but it is even more refined, concentrated and realistic. This is a kind of reasonable fabrication essential for literary and art works.

The other kind of fabrication lacks a realistic foundation in life, and the writer just indiscriminately creates life out of his imagination. Being separated from actual life, this kind of fabrication usually deviates from the logic of life and the characters. Thus, the characters and the plot seem very false and life seems distorted. In my opinion, the fabrication of the "Secretary" belongs to the latter but not the former kind. Regarding the plot and characters of a story, Lu Xun has said: It is not necessary to state all facts. However, all the incidents must be realistic. That is to say, we do not demand that all the literary works talk about a certain kind of real-life situation but only demand that they be in accord with actual life. The details, environment and figures of the works must be credible. People usually judge the rationality and probability of literary works in accordance with their own experience of life and their understanding and recognition of life. Proceeding from this viewpoint, we think that flaws exist in the portrait of the characters and environment in the "Secretary" and that life has been distorted.

In my opinion, the factor accounting for such flaws is that the writer of the short story is unfamiliar with and does not understand the kind of life that he reveals. In fact, it is beyond his capability to write on such a topic. There is a saying which goes: "The cleverest housewife can't cook a meal without rice." It is necessary to drag in all sorts of things if one has to grudgingly cook a meal without rice. And it is not hard to guess the taste of the rice that is cooked without real rice or grain. In order to publicize a certain concept, the writer of this short story violates the principle of creating in accordance with life, and hastens to complete the story without the necessary accumulation of experience of life and preparation for creation. Certainly, this will not result in a good work. Furthermore, he has no choice but to rely on indiscriminate fabrication if he only wants to achieve further success through writing on new and bold topics which other writers fear to touch, and writes on an unfamiliar topic without a clear idea of his own ability. As a result of this, his work will be led astray.

In short, I think that the short story the "Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary" is a failure, having negative social effects. In addition to the fact that the characters are vilified, there are other flaws, since the story deviates from the basic principle for literary creation of proceeding from real life. The first secretary in the short story does not represent an "ideal figure," but on the contrary, seems to be a person who does not deserve the people's respect and a leader who fails to perform the party's brilliant duties. I hope that the writer can properly sum up the lessons taught in this work and continue to proceed along the correct road of creation.

#### BRIEFS

TIANJIN FOREIGN INVESTMENT--The Tianjin Municipal International Trust Investment Company has transformed old enterprises by using foreign investment, so as to improve economic results. This company was set up 1 year ago and has 100 customers from abroad. Through conducting investigations, the company has analyzed 100 enterprises that can be transformed, signed contracts on 8 items including cakes, paper-making, medicine, machinery and tools. In the first half of this year, four of these items can be put into production. After all eight items are put into production, an increase in output value of 140 million yuan can be obtained each year, increasing the state's revenue by 58 million yuan and foreign exchange by \$44 million. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Apr 81 HK]

TIANJIN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE--From 2 to 5 April, the Tianjin Municipal Science Committee held a conference on science and technology work with the participation of 500 people. Zhang Huaisan, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, gave an important speech, urging the participants to develop the production of consumer goods and readjust the economy. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over science and technology, fully mobilize the activism of science and technology personnel and veteran technicians and workers and make still greater contributions to developing science and technology. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Apr 81 HK]

YANG YICHEN TAKES PART IN HARBIN LABOR ACTIVITIES

SK051303 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] According to our reporters, on the first day of the mobilization week of Harbin's five-stresses and four-beauties campaign, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, People's Congress, People's Government, CPPCC Committee and military district and PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang actively participated in activities to beautify the environment of Harbin. Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Chen Yuanzhi, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Lu Guang, Wang Jinling and Sun Xiqi and 800 other persons from provincial organs pruned flowers and trees and cut grass on (Huayuan) and (Hongxing) streets and (Dazhi), (Zhongshan) and (Heping) roads. Leaders from the Provincial Military District (Yao Xitong), (Wang Shaobai), (Ding Jixian) and (Ren Renfeng) led 450 cadres and soldiers in planting trees on (Yiman) Street.

Leaders from PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang (Mao Menglin), (Xu Huimin) and (Lin Guangsheng) led 1,100 commanders and fighters in planting trees and cleaning railway platforms on (Baojian road) and at the railway station. The masses of the people are inspired by the leaders' participation in establishing a new social morality and doing good deeds.

HEILONGJIANG IMPLEMENTS POLICY ON FORESTRY

SK031058 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] To implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on protecting forests and developing forestry, the provincial CCP Committee and government set forth an important measure for forestry readjustment to resolve the imbalance between felling and planting of trees at a recent provincial conference of leading comrades of forestry enterprises. Our province has long paid great attention to lumbering--to the neglect of planting. Forest resources have dwindled.

To strengthen the protection and development of existing forest resources, the provincial CCP Committee and government decided that beginning this year, forest resources management systems be established from top to low levels, two survey teams be organized to investigate our resources at an early date, timber output be gradually reduced in accordance with the state plan to ensure that the number of trees felled is not greater than the number of trees planted and all tree felling be included in the plan. To enable the enterprises whose forest resources are exhausted to recuperate, the provincial CCP Committee and government decided to convert (Shuangfeng), (Bamiantong), (Heli) and four other old major tree-felling bureaus into forestry administrative bureaus. Their major tasks will be cultivating resources and tending forests.

Since the cultivation of exploitable forest resources is slower than their utilization, the provincial CCP Committee and government stressed that while making efforts to re-forest, we should pay greater attention to the tending of natural secondary forests and artificial forests to promote their growth. We should also organize rural communes and educated youths to tend forests and designate specific responsibilities to them.

To utilize forest resources in a rational way, the provincial CCP Committee and government decided that forestry enterprises should make the best use of small pieces of wood left from processing timber and vigorously produce finished or semifinished products such as artificial boards, wood chips, radio, television and clock boxes, sewing machine pedals and furniture.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS MILITARY REVIEW 5 MAY

SK061114 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] A certain PLA unit conducted a military review and march-past this morning to review the progress of military training. Attending the military review were Wang Enmao, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units and first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee; (Liu Fengming), (Peng Zhongtao), (Huang Qingyu), (Gao Gang), (Su Dongfa), (Zhu Ruixiang), (Wang Pengen), (Wang Yinglie), (Tang Risheng), (Li Hongchang), (Hou Degang) and (An Zhigao), leading comrades of the PLA unit; and (Li Zhongxun), adviser of the Shenyang PLA unit headquarters. Attending the military review on invitation were leading comrades of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and Jilin Municipality including Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Song Jiehan, Zong Xiyun, Song Renyuan, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengsan, Li Shuren, (Li Ruijiang), Yan Zitao, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng, Ren Qingyaun and (Wang Rui).

The military review began at 0800. Comrade Wang Enmao spoke at the rally. He said:

[Begin recording] Today we conducted a military review and march-past to step up military training. I extend my warm congratulations to you soldiers on your outstanding achievements. [applause] I hope you will exert yourselves and achieve further success in military training. [applause] [end recording]

The military review and march-past ended at 0930.

WANG ENMAO INSPECTS PLANTS IN SIPING MUNICIPALITY

SK060957 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, Comrade Wang Enmao recently inspected 13 plants in Siping Municipality, including a machine tool rebuilding plant, and heard briefings by responsible comrades of the Siping municipal party committee and the plants. Before leaving, he held a forum with responsible comrades of the Siping municipal party committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Committee.

At the forum, Comrade Wang Enmao said: The Siping municipal party committee has resolutely implemented the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, brought order out of chaos, corrected leftist errors and scored great achievements in all fields thanks to the concerted efforts of all comrades. The Siping prefectoral party committee decided to name Siping Municipality the advanced city in the prefecture. This is a very correct decision.

With regard to accelerating industrial development and readjustment, Comrade Wang Enmao said: I have inspected 13 industrial enterprises and discovered that many of their experiences are very good and need to be noted and publicized. The first is upgrading product quality. The Siping municipal machine tool rebuilding plant is typical. The plant would not have developed or even existed if it had not upgraded its product quality. In my view the plant's experiences can be summarized as follows: Sending special persons to visit consumers, improving and making up for [words indistinct] and repairing equipment and upgrading product quality by strengthening quality control. These experiences are very good. Our industrial development has a bright future if all plants give priority to product quality.

The second experience is developing collective industrial enterprises. To develop collective enterprises is the main and basic way to arrange jobs for unemployed youths. Therefore continuous efforts must be made in this regard.

As for the question of how to develop collective enterprises, Siping Municipality has the answer, which can be summarized as follows: using funds entitled to jobless educated youths to run plants; encouraging plants owned by the whole people to establish branch plants or workshops owned by collectives, adopting an independent accounting system and assuming sole responsibility for their profits or losses; running enterprises with the investment of both collectives and individuals; and encouraging individuals to run their own businesses.

The third experience is conducting coordination between enterprises or merging them. Available equipment should be brought into fuller play by closing the enterprises, having their production temporarily suspended, incorporating them or having their product line changed with the emphasis on the third and fourth methods. Efforts should be made to produce more goods needed in the people's daily life and in markets and increase financial incomes to improve the people's life.

The fourth experience is doing a good job in completing operational systems for industrial enterprises. Siping Municipality has done this very correctly and well.

The fifth experience is readjusting, strengthening and building the leading body.

In regard to ways to readjust Siping's industry in accordance with its reality and ways to reform the industrial, technical and organizational structures and the product mix. Comrade Wang Enmao said: As far as the industrial readjustment as a whole is concerned, efforts should be made to develop light and textile industries. As far as Siping Municipality is concerned, special efforts must be made to develop light and textile industries, focusing on those industries whose raw materials are locally obtainable.

Comrade Wang Enmao also called for efforts to promote the tobacco, wine, sugar, clothing and processing industries.

He concluded: Siping Municipality now is the advanced industrial city in Siping Prefecture. All the people will learn from you. Therefore you should advance on the crest of a victory and renew your success every year in increasing industrial output value, improving product quality, reducing production costs, raising productivity and increasing profits.

#### JILIN RIBAO CALLS FOR READJUSTING PRODUCT MIX

SK020902 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Report on JILIN RIBAO 1 May editorial: "Firmly Grasp Industrial Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] The editorial states: Industrial readjustment is an important aspect of economic readjustment. Its result has a great impact on the situation as a whole. In accordance with the current situation of our province's industries, we should give priority to readjusting enterprises of the same industry focusing on the product mix and gradually promote the production and readjustment of all industries by reorganizing and merging enterprises of different industries, adopting different systems of ownership and in different prefectures or provinces. We should implement coordination among specialized departments to produce more consumer goods extensively needed in both urban and rural areas. By so doing we can rationalize the structure of our industries, organizations and product mix and enable our province's industries to advance toward a new stage of readjustment. Leadership at all levels, all trades and professions, especially all staff and workers on the industrial and communications departments, must rouse themselves to dedicate their wisdom and strength to industrial readjustment.

The editorial states: Our province has favorable conditions for achieving the readjustment and doing a good job in the production of daily consumer goods. This does not mean we have no problems.

In readjusting industries we must conscientiously eliminate the leftist influence and correct leftist errors. Leftist ideas are major obstacles to implementing the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and industrial readjustment. Therefore we must seek truth from facts and resolutely get rid of them. This is required in restoring order, readjusting industries and developing the excellent situation. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in doing so, conduct criticism and self-criticism in close connection with current situations and correctly sum up experiences and lessons to ensure a healthy, correct development of industrial readjustment.

The editorial emphasizes: In readjusting industries, we should be good at dealing with all kinds of relations.

First, we should successfully handle relations between production and readjustment. Our current industrial readjustment should never be divorced from our production. Neither of them should be ignored. The more successful the industrial readjustment, the more quickly production will develop. The growth of production will also promote readjustment. Therefore we must firmly grasp production and by no means allow any procrastination.

Second, we should handle well the relations between continuation and suspension. Some money-losing enterprises have no orientation of production, cannot find markets for their products, cannot obtain supplies of raw materials and are not able to produce other products. Such enterprises are fighting a war of attrition and must be suspended. Prompt decisions must be made to adopt resolute and proper measures to close them, temporarily suspend their production, merge them into others or change their production line. Merging and changing production lines are preferred methods. All actions must be carried out under a unified plan and in a well-guided and planned manner. Great attention should be paid to those enterprises after they are readjusted.

Third, we should handle well the relations between the parts and the whole. All trades and professions must proceed from the situation as a whole in thinking and doing everything, resolutely overcome selfish departmentalism and decentralism and eliminate all obstacles in readjustment. Administrative instructions are indispensable to coordination and reorganization because they can better harmonize all forces and give consideration to the interests of all sides.

#### LIAONING PARTY OFFICIALS VISIT PLANTS, FACTORIES

SK060555 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] The Liaoning provincial industrial output in April continued to increase and registered a 1.8 percent increase over the daily output value in March. This has broken the rule that output in April is always lower than in March. The situation prevailing in light industrial production was also better. The total light industrial output value in April surpassed that of the corresponding 1980 period by 11.6 percent. In order to do a good job in production in April and the second quarter in trying to make up for the shortfall in the first quarter and to achieve better output in the first half of 1981, leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government have gone out on three occasions to encourage industrial production. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor of the province, and Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, visited plants and factories producing major products to learn of their production situation and to inspect their rate of production progress. Leading comrades of various municipal and prefectoral organs also went deep into the grassroots levels to conduct investigations and studies on production and solved a large number of practical problems.

In launching the campaign of increasing output and income and practicing economy, the industrial front in the province has strengthened its production management and carried out activities to learn from the advanced production experiences of Shanghai and advanced areas. This was an important reason for the progress in April's production.

I. 6 May 81

CHINA  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

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BEIJING COMMENTS ON TAIWAN'S PETROCHEMICAL CRISIS

OW052225 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Commentary by (Shi Ping) of the station editorial department: "What Does the Crisis in Taiwan's Petrochemical Industry Mean?"]

[Text] Compatriots: Since the second half of last year price disputes among upper-level, intermediate and lower-level enterprises of Taiwan's petrochemical industry system caused by rising oil prices have grown in intensity. Many petrochemical-related plants and businessmen have recently jointly appealed to the authorities, foreign businessmen have demanded to be able to sell their shares or withdraw their investments in Taiwan's petrochemical industry, and many enterprises have canceled their contracts for buying petrochemical raw materials from the China Petroleum Company. The entire petrochemical industry is in total chaos. Faced with this petrochemical industry crisis, Taiwan's authorities have failed to come up with any solution. Finally it had to admit that with the soaring oil prices it is extremely uneconomical to rely on crude oil imports for developing a petrochemical industry and is forced to end all future investments in the petrochemical industry, cancel the installation of the No 5 light oil cracking device, scale down the No 4 cracking device and slow its progress.

Compatriots of Taiwan, Taiwan's petrochemical industry is a new one developed only in the last 10 years. Its technological equipment is relatively advanced. It has become an asset to Taiwan's authorities for flaunting the so-called economic prosperity of Taiwan. Taiwan's authorities have given the petrochemical industry special privileges and protection in financing, pricing, taxes and foreign trade. Yet, unexpectedly, it has gotten bogged down in a crisis. What does this mean? First, it shows that foreigners are unreliable for economic development. Taiwan's petrochemical industry has inherent shortcomings. It depends entirely on imports for its crude oil supply. It relies on international markets for the sale of the bulk of its products. Foreign bank loans account for some 70 percent of the industry's total investment. Thus it is hardly surprising that Taiwan's petrochemical industry, which has been built on such a weak foundation, cannot weather even a minor storm. Once its petroleum supply is cut off, Taiwan's petrochemical industry will collapse. Second, price disputes among upper-level, intermediate and lower-level petrochemical industrial enterprises, caused by each one's desire to shift the crisis onto another, in fact show that the long-existing contradiction between government and civilian-owned enterprises in scrambling for profits during an economic crisis has grown in intensity. While the China Petroleum Company reaps huge profits from monopolizing the production, import, sales and pricing of crude oil, and while the intermediate enterprises enjoy the monopoly of petrochemical raw materials and the protection of Taiwan's authorities, the numerous lower-level medium-sized and small processing enterprises are in extremely difficult straits. Buying raw materials at high prices and selling at low prices, these processing enterprises have incurred huge losses and are on the brink of shutting down or going bankrupt. These shutdowns and bankruptcies are now affecting the intermediate enterprises.

Compatriots, the crisis facing Taiwan's petrochemical industry has exploded the Taiwan authorities' lie about their so-called economy for the people's livelihood. The truth is that the practices of Taiwan's authorities absolutely run counter to the goal of establishing China's own independent and self-reliant national economy as advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen in his "principle of national livelihood" and "outline of principles for the establishment of the nation." Today more and more compatriots in Taiwan are clearly aware that restoring normal economic exchanges between Taiwan and mainland China is of benefit to developing an independent national economy.

For instance, Mr (Yu Depei), head of the economic department of Taiwan's Dongwu University, pointed out in an article recently published by Taiwan's LIEN HO PAO that trade between Taiwan and mainland China can at least cut the losses suffered by Taiwan's manufacturers and exporters of chemical fibers, electrical appliances and other light industrial products. At its recent 12th congress, didn't the KMT assert that all its practices and measures should be in the interest of the people's welfare and meeting their needs? If the KMT authorities were not again selling dog meat advertised as lamb meat, then, in order to rescue Taiwan's industrial enterprises from their dire straits, it should listen to the voices of the people and change its stand of obstructing the restoration of normal economic exchanges between Taiwan and mainland China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SKEPTICISM OF TAIWAN STUDENTS

HK060710 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 81 p 3

[Article by Wang Jie [3769 2212]: "Youths and Students in Taiwan Are Dissatisfied With Anticomunist Propaganda"]

[Text] In the past 30 years and more the Taiwan authorities have done their utmost to carry out anticomunist propaganda in response to their dreading of communists. The youths in Taiwan are becoming increasingly more disgusted with this propaganda, and they believe it less and less.

The dean of a medical college said: When the students are attending an anticomunist class, they "either doze off or read other books." Some young students consider the anticomunist slogans put forth by the Taiwan authorities as having nothing to do with them. An article published in the Taiwan magazine DA SUE [UNIVERSITY] said: "In the eyes of youths and teenagers, the so-called major mission of saving and restoring the country is just like the wind blowing past a horse's ear, affecting it not the least, no matter how loud the slogan may be or how noble the objective may be!" As to the fallacy of "opposing communism," it does not arouse the "interest" or "sympathy" of the students at all. The Taiwan authorities have slandered the socialist system, saying it is "a hell on earth" and that it breaks up families. The youths asked in reply, "If this is really the case, why has the population in China increased so rapidly?" As reported by a magazine in Taiwan, a young man, after listening to speech made by Chiang Ching-kuo on the last double 10 anniversary, said derisively in private, "What he said seems to be wonderful, yet it in fact was merely trash"!

The youths in Taiwan reckon that Taiwan has not got the necessary conditions or strength "to counterattack the mainland" and that it would be unreasonable to do so. They said: The Taiwan authorities have "discarded their principles and stand of opposing communism." It has actually become "opposing the people and opposing the nation."

The youths in Taiwan demand the right to find out the real situation on the mainland and are not satisfied with the authorities' deceptive propaganda. As disclosed by the press in Taiwan, the youths in Taiwan do not believe at all the anticomunist propaganda in Taiwan's newspapers. Some youths have said, because of long-term deception, young readers have discovered a secret: In reading Taiwan's newspapers, "positive must be turned into negative and negative must be turned into positive before we can know the truth of the matter."

As disclosed by a noted personality, after China reestablished diplomatic relations with the United States many young people brought the authorities to account in succession. They said, "we have been opposing communism for 30 years. The result of such opposition is that most countries in the world have recognized Communist China. Now even the United States, our friendly ally for many years, has recognized Communist China. Are they all wrong and only we are right"? They also said: We "have been rejected by most of the countries in the world. Where is our country, on the mainland or in Taiwan"? The young people also demanded an answer from the Taiwan authorities: "Now is has been proved that even you do not believe what is said in the press. Shouldn't our fathers, brothers and teachers tell us the truth?? Some even said angrily: Why are we not allowed to see the true picture of socialism on the mainland and then freely choose for ourselves?

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY ADVISER ON REUNIFICATION

OW060647 Taiwan CHINA POST in English 1 May 81 p 12

[Text] The reunification of China should be achieved after three long periods of stages of relations between the Republic of China and Red China: a state between war and peace, peaceful co-existence, then peaceful unification, pointed out Tao Pai-chuan, national policy advisor to the president. Tao's remarks were published in an article in the GREAT CHINA EVENING NEWS on April 30.

Taiwan and the mainland will stay in their first period for a long time until the latter abandons communism and carries out the three principles of the people, Tao said.

The two areas will enter the second period only after mainland China modernizes its politics, economy and society by adopting the three principles of the people, the article quoted Tao as saying.

It said Red China has lost patience with the Republic of China which has turned down all "goodwill" and blandishments from Peiping.

Red China believed that the death of the late President Chiang Kai-shek in 1975 and the severing of Sino-American diplomatic relations that resulted in the termination of the Sino-American mutual defense treaty would cause fear among people in Taiwan and consequently provide a good chance for Peiping to negotiate with the nationalists, Tao said.

However, facts show that the ROC has developed an even stronger economy and maintains substantial and meaningful relations with foreign countries. This forced Red China to switch from its "smiling diplomacy" back to its original hard-line attitude toward Taiwan.

In the past three years, Red China has shouted out "peaceful unification" and craftily called for establishing postal, navigation and commercial relations with ROC with an aim to take over Taiwan. All its efforts have failed, Tao said.

The "smiling face" disappeared recently, the article said, referring to the general news reports released by the communist government controlled mass media which criticizes the ROC maliciously. The HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY launched an attack in mid-March, slandering Taiwan's society saying it is filled with corruption, prostitution, immoral rich people and the extreme poor. The agency urged mainland people not to harbor any illusions about Taiwan.

This attack was immediately followed a story in the PEOPLE'S DAILY wh'ch said that most college students in Taiwan have psychological problems and complicated personalities. It also said that farmers in Taiwan have suffered great famines.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY then published a letter to the editor, calling the Kuomintang's 12th National Congress in Taipei a means to "fight communism, refuse peace talks and maintain the division of the country."

The KUANGMING DAILY even hin'ed that Peiping will "punish the rebels," its way of dealing with the "Taiwan issue". It said that "(Taiwan) makes use of all means including corresponding with rebellious elements in mainland China to destroy the socialist systems in this country (Red China) every day."

The communists have recently launched an unexpected large-scale purge of rightist writers, Pai Hua for one, accusing them of "advocating anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois freedom."

People in the ROC are reminded of the communists' changes in their attitude toward the nation after the central government moved to Taipei in 1949.

Communists firstly claimed to "blood Taiwan" and then took up "smiling diplomacy", and now they are likely to take a tougher stand again.

The article in the GREAT CHINA EVENING NEWS warned of these possible changes and urged people to watch the situation closely.

#### TRADE DEFICITS TO SHRINK IN COMING MONTHS

OW060651 Taiwan CHINA POST in English 30 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] Taiwan's trade deficit, which topped \$483 million in the first quarter, will gradually shrink during the coming months, predicts the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The ministry forecasted that exports, which registered 21 percent growth in March, should grow at a rather vigorous level during the coming months, noting that May to August are usually the months for strong imports and exports. It is expected that exports during the whole year will record substantial growth, although the rate will be lower than those of the past several years.

Also, the economies of most industrialized countries are predicted to rebound within the year. There is already sufficient evidence that the U.S. economy will register a strong recovery in the fourth quarter, the ministry said.

In regard to the import sector, the ministry noted that the burden of importing petroleum will be somewhat alleviated this year. This is attributed to the currently stable international petroleum prices and the effects of local energy conservation programs. The volume of petroleum imported by the Chinese Petroleum Corp, in fiscal 1981 will reach only 18 million tons, 1 million tons less than in fiscal 1980.

As the 50 percent temporary tariff reduction for imported machinery expired as of this March, the pace of import growth should slow down in the coming months. Imports of machinery last year accounted for 11.7 percent of the total import volume.

#### NUCLEAR POWERPLANT TO GO INTO OPERATION IN MAY

OW060607 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--The first unit of Taiwan Power Company's second nuclear power plant is scheduled to go into operation this month. Taipower Chairman L.K. Chen told a press conference Tuesday.

Chen said the unit, with a capacity of 985,000 kilowatts, is now undergoing a test run, and if everything goes well, operation will start this month, about 2 months ahead of original schedule. When the operation starts, he said, electricity generated by nuclear power will account for 27 to 28 percent of Taipower's total capability, up from the present 20 percent. The second unit, which has the same capacity, is expected to undergo a test run at the end of the year and to start operation next January, Chen said.

As to safety matters, the Taipower chairman said although the first and second nuclear power plants are of the same type as Japan's Tsugaru plant, the Japanese plant, which has been in operation for 11 years, is of old design. He claimed that Taipower had taken safety measures to prevent leakage of waste. The Tsugaru plant was recently accused of leaking waste in accidents.

MING PAO CARRIES FINAL PARTS OF DENG 25 DEC SPEECH

## Part 5

HK051330 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 5 May 81 p 13

[Part 5 of "Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech Delivered at the Central Work Conference on 25 December 1980"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong said that people must have vigor. In the long period of revolutionary war, guided by the correct political orientation and based on an analysis of actual conditions, we carried forward the spirit of combining revolution with a sense of desperation, the spirit of strictly observing discipline and making self-sacrifices, the spirit of being selfless and putting others' interests above one's own, the spirit of conquering all enemies and overcoming all difficulties, the spirit of adhering to revolutionary optimism and fighting to win against overwhelming odds, and thus achieved a great victory. In carrying out socialist construction and realizing the four modernizations, we must similarly carry forward this spirit under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. Without this spirit a Communist Party member can never be considered qualified. In addition, we must make a loud appeal and set personal examples promoting this spirit among the whole body of people and the whole body of youths and adolescents, turning it into the mainstay of the spiritual civilization of the PRC and making it an attraction to all people in the world seeking revolution and progress and also the envy of many people in the world who feel spiritually empty and unhappy.

We must energetically strengthen the party organization and the links between party members and the masses. We must constantly honestly tell the people about the conditions of the state and its difficulties and the party's work and its policy. We must resolutely criticize and rectify various mistakes, such as drawing away from the masses and not giving a damn about the people's suffering. The people are a source of all our strength. The mass line and the mass viewpoint are our precious heritages. The party organization, party members and party cadres must mingle with the masses as one and must in no way be antagonistic to the masses. If a party seriously cuts itself off from the masses and is incapable of correcting itself, then it will forfeit the source of its strength, be doomed to failure and be abandoned by the people. The comrades of the whole party and cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, must constantly bear this in mind and constantly use this criterion to examine all their speeches and acts. They must strive to help the masses solve all difficulties that can be solved and patiently and earnestly make things clear to the masses where difficulties cannot be immediately solved.

## LEARN WHAT IS USEFUL IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

We must continuously criticize and fight the ideological and political influence of various feudalist remnants existing among people inside and outside the party. We must also continuously formulate and improve various systems and laws compatible with socialist principles. Meanwhile we must criticize and fight the tendency toward worshipping capitalism and advocating bourgeois liberalization. We must criticize and fight the decadent bourgeois idea of being selfish and greedy for money and "putting money above everything else." We must criticize and fight anarchism and extreme individualism. We must continuously persist in associating with Western countries that are friendly to us and continuously persist in learning all from the capitalist countries that is useful to us. But in the ideological and political fields, we must carry out the abovementioned struggle to the end. We must carry forward the spirit of patriotism and raise the self-confidence of the people. Otherwise we cannot build socialism, and our efforts will be corroded and corrupted by various capitalist influences.

We must strengthen political education, education on the situation, ideological education or education on the outlook of life, and moral education in schools at all levels.

We must energetically strengthen the work of trade unions and women's associations and the work of the Communist Youth League, the Young Pioneers and students' unions. We must strive to turn our youths and adolescents into people who cherish ideals and moral principles, who have knowledge and are physically strong, who make it their ambition to make contributions to the people, to the motherland and to mankind and who have cultivated from childhood such good habits as observing discipline, showing courtesy, and upholding public interests.

We must raise the confidence of the comrades of the whole party in building a powerful modern socialist country and, through the exemplary acts of party members in various posts, influence and induce the masses to display vigor, unite as one, concentrate on given tasks with heart and soul, make steady progress and realize our great goals. We must preach, revive and develop the spirit of Yanan, the spirit upheld shortly after liberation, and the spirit of overcoming difficulties displayed in the early 1950's. We must first strengthen our own confidence. Only then can we educate and unite the masses, raising their confidence.

Whether or not the political situation of stability and unity is continuously consolidated or sabotaged is a key to the success or failure of the current readjustment. If the political situation of stability and unity is upset, the work of readjustment basically cannot be carried out.

#### A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE USE THE METHODS TYPICAL OF THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION TO MAKE TROUBLE

Now it has been found in some areas that a small number of people bent on making trouble are using the methods typical of the Cultural Revolution to instigate trouble. Some people are even crying for the launching of what was called a second "Great Cultural Revolution." We can never treat lightly such phenomena as: a small number of young people sent to carry out construction on the border making trouble in individual areas; the active solicitation of support by illegal organizations and illegal magazines manipulated by an extremely small number of recalcitrant gang heads; the open publication of anti-party and antisocialist speeches; the distribution of reactionary handbills; the spreading of political rumors; the activities of the remnants of the "gang of four," such as burning and killing and setting off explosions, robbery and theft; frequent reports about rape, the kidnapping and sale of women and organized prostitution; the growth of such criminal activities as smuggling and tax evasion, speculation and profiteering, bribery, graft and corruption, drug peddling and addiction, and so forth; and the continuous appearance of such serious violations of law and discipline as freely awarding bonuses in disregard of the stipulated rules, freely raising commodity prices and manipulating the market. Of all these phenomena, some represent the activities of counterrevolutionaries, some the counterattack by the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some the sabotage by those bent on making trouble in the world, some the old practices of the remnants of exploiting classes reasserting themselves, and some the result of the serious corrosive effects of the ideological style represented by feudalism and the bourgeoisie. As far as the nature of these phenomena is concerned, one kind represents the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and another a reflection of class struggle to different degrees among the people. This shows that though no longer the main contradiction in our society, class struggle really does exist and cannot be underestimated. If we fail to resolutely cope with it in a timely and discriminatory manner and instead let problems of various kinds slide, the situation of stability and unity will be seriously threatened. Concerning the seriousness of all these activities, some of our comrades still do not have an adequate understanding. They lack the vigor to fight them and at times even look the other way, letting things take their own course.

We must therefore strengthen the state machinery of the people's democratic dictatorship, resolutely trounce and break up various influences disruptive to stability and unity, resolutely trounce and break up the remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary groups, and resolutely strike blows at and guard against various criminal activities.

## WAGE STRUGGLE IN LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM

To consolidate and carry forward the political situation of stability and unity is the common wish of the people of the whole country. This calls for doing ideological and political work well among the people and mobilizing and organizing them to act consciously and actively in waging an effective struggle against various influences disruptive to stability and unity. In waging such a struggle we cannot adopt methods formerly used in launching political movements. Instead, we must conform to the principles of the socialist legal system. Therefore, apart from the issuance of relevant instructions among party members, it is suggested that the NPC and the State Council promulgate relevant rules and decrees and necessary laws. Given the whole party's ideological and political work, newspaper and magazine publicity and education at schools and colleges, these can gradually become the criteria for the common actions of the whole party, the entire army and all the people of the country. Thus the current chaotic state can surely be gradually removed.

To ensure stability and unity it is suggested that through proper laws and decrees the state organs provide that mediation be sought prior to a strike by workers or students, that a parade or demonstration be first approved with the time and the site designated, that improper contacts between different units and different areas be prohibited, and that the activities of illegal organizations and the printing of illegal magazines be banned.

This struggle is a political struggle, but it must be waged within the bounds of law. It must be marked with fanfare, but it must be adequately prepared for and waged in a steady and proper manner. Concerning certain serious disruptive activities, we must strike not just one blow but several more blows. The comrades of the whole party and the whole body of cadres must act according to the constitution and the relevant laws and decrees and learn to use legal weapons (including the economic weapons, such as imposing fines and levying heavy taxes) in fighting antiparty and antisocialist influences and various criminals. This is a new subject of study that we must master as soon as possible in developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system at present and in the future.

## Part 6

HK060232 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 6 May 81 p 13

[Final part of "Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech Delivered at the Central Work Conference on 25 December 1980"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] We must vigorously strengthen the construction and work of the political and legal and public security departments, and improve the political and professional qualities of their personnel.

We must select a number of good workers, cadres and fighters from the capital construction force and from ex-armymen; after training, they should be employed to expand and strengthen the political and legal, public security and police forces.

In certain places where there are serious disturbances, if it is really necessary the local government may, after careful consideration and arrangement, proclaim a curfew and mobilize PLA units that have undergone training to restore and maintain normal order in society, production and work. It is necessary to conduct the necessary education in the legal system for the commanders and fighters of the whole army.

Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and organize the departments concerned to make unified arrangements, adopt effective measures and carry out a general mobilization on all fronts to resolutely and steadily make a success of ensuring the political situation of stability and unity.

## THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY QUESTION OF "EMANCIPATING" COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Some people say that in acting in this way we are "drawing back" and will not "emancipate" any more, and that the guiding principles of the third plenary session have changed. This is totally incorrect.

The Central Committee said long ago that there has never been any question of "emancipation" for the activities of all kinds of counterrevolutionaries, antiparty and antisocialist elements, and criminals and lawbreakers; we have always said that we cannot give these people license to do as they please. Some people may say that now we are only talking about dictatorship, not about democracy. This, too, is totally incorrect. From the establishment of the PRC up to recent years, with the exception of the 10 years of turmoil which do not count, we have always consistently exercised dictatorship over all kinds of hostile forces, counterrevolutionaries and criminals and lawbreakers who seriously endanger social order; we have never dealt with them in a soft-handed way.

This involves the question of how to understand and implement the people's democratic dictatorship. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the people's democratic dictatorship is the integration of democracy for contradictions among the people and dictatorship for reactionaries. This is actually the dictatorship of the proletariat, but the expression people's democratic dictatorship is more appropriate for our national condition. The people's democratic rights were trampled on during the tyranny of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We have consistently endeavored to bring democracy into play since the "gang of four" were smashed, and especially since the third plenary session. At present we have not yet done enough in this respect, and must continue to work hard at it. As I said before, we must continue to carry out in a firm and measured way the various reforms in the political and economic systems. The general orientation of these reforms is aimed at bringing into play and ensuring inner-party democracy and the people's democracy.

#### MEMORIES OF THE SUFFERINGS DURING THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION ARE FRESH

At present, while continuing to unwaveringly carry out the work of developing socialist democracy, we demand that the comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole country be highly vigilant against and deal resolute blows at all kinds of antiparty and antisocialist and criminal activities. This is because not only will economic readjustment be difficult to carry out, but the people's democratic rights and even their rights of existence will be endangered if we fail to hit at these activities. If we give free rein to those people and allow them to run rampant and create confusion everywhere, the democratic rights of the majority of people in some places, departments and units will be trampled on again as in the "Great Cultural Revolution"; the very good political and economic situation which has now formed--one of the best since the founding of the state--will again encounter setbacks; and the improvements gained in the people's living standards will be lost again. The great majority of cadres, party members and the masses have fresh memories of the sufferings of the "Great Cultural Revolution" period. How can we allow those "rebels" who always closely followed Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and the few bad chieftains who have carried on their nonsense, to carry out a "Second Cultural Revolution?" Never mind the whole country, we cannot allow them to succeed in a single place, department, or unit. However, they are already frenziedly making trouble in certain units and places, and the masses there are very angry about this situation. Shouldn't we resolutely defend the people's interests in these circumstances?

#### FURTHER ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT, FURTHER POLITICAL STABILITY

Marxist theory and international life have repeatedly taught us that only if the great majority of people enjoy a high degree of democracy can effective dictatorship be exercised over the very small number of enemies, and that only by exercising dictatorship over this very small number of enemies can the democratic rights of the great majority of people be ensured. Therefore in the present circumstances to use the suppressive forces of the state to hit at and break up all kinds of counterrevolutionary saboteurs, antiparty and antisocialist elements and bad criminals and lawbreakers in order to preserve social stability fully conforms to the demands of the masses and of the socialist modernization drive.

In short, achieving further economic readjustment and political stability is aimed at implementing the guiding principles laid down since the third plenary session. Our cause will certainly triumph if we implement these principles.

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May 7, 1981

